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CORAL TRIANGLE SUPPORT PARTNERSHIP (CTSP) YEAR 5 SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT

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Cover photo: A fisher returns with the day's catch in Timor-Leste. Timor-Leste's first No-Take Zones were recently established in Nino Konis Santana National Park. These areas will help to increase the numbers and size of fish. Photo: © CTSP / D. Bason

Coral Triangle Support Partnership Year 5 Semi-Annual Report

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USAID Regional Development Mission for Asia (RDMA)

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
ALGIS	Agriculture Land use Geographical Information System Unit
BMP	Best Management Practices
CBO	Community Based Organization
CBRM	Community-based resource management
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CI	Conservation International
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species
CLMA	Centre for Locally Managed Areas (Papua New Guinea)
CMWG	Coordinating Mechanisms Working Group
COM	CTI-CFF Council of Ministers
CoP	Chief of Party
CRM	Coastal Resource Management
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CT	Coral Triangle
CT6	The six nations in the Coral Triangle: Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Solomon Islands, and Timor-Leste
CTC	Coral Triangle Center
CTI-CFF	Coral Triangle Initiative for Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security
CTI Secretariat	Regional CTI Secretariat/Interim Secretariat hosted by Indonesia
CTMPAS	Coral Triangle Marine Protected Area System
CTSP	USAID Coral Triangle Support Partnership project
DCoP	Deputy Chief of Party
DENR	Department of Environment and Natural Resources (Philippines)
DOS	Department of State (U.S.)
DOST	Department of Science and Technology, Government of Philippines
DQA	Data Quality Assessment
EAFM	Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management
FOP	Fisheries Observer Program
GCP LWA	Global Conservation Program Leader with Associates, a USAID cooperative agreement mechanism
GERUSA	Gella-Russell-Savo natural resource management network
GIS	Geographic Information System
GIZ	<i>Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit</i> ; the organization formerly known as GTZ
GTZ	<i>Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit</i> , a German development organization, now known as GIZ
ICZM	Integrated Coastal Zone Management
IEC	Information, Education, and Communication
IMACS	USAID Indonesia Marine and Climate Change Support project
ISC	Interim Steering Committee
KIBCA	Kolombangara Island Biodiversity Conservation Association
LEAP	Local early action plan
LGU	Local Government Unit (the Philippines)
LLG	Local Level Government (Papua New Guinea)
LMMA	Locally Managed Marine Area
LMP	League of Municipalities of the Philippines
LRF	Live Reef Fish
LRFT	Live Reef Fish Trade
MAF	Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (Timor-Leste)

MARXAN	A conservation planning and modeling tool
MEAT	Management Effectiveness Assessment Tool
MECCN	Manus Environment Conservation Communities Network
MERF	Marine Environment and Resources Foundation, Inc.
METT	Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool
MFMR	Ministry of Fisheries & Marine Resources (Solomon Islands)
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPA	Marine Protected Area
MPAG	USAID Marine Protected Area Governance project
MSN	Marine Protected Area Support Network (Philippines)
NCC	National Coordinating Committee
NFA	National Fisheries Authority (Papua New Guinea)
NGO	Non-government organization
NIPA	Nuakata-labam-Pahilele Area, an MPA in Milne Bay, Papua New Guinea
NIPAS	National Integrated Protected Areas System
NKS	Nino Konis Santana National Park, Timor-Leste
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (US)
NPOA	National Plan of Action
NRM	Natural Resources Management
NTZ	No-take zone
OPA	Office of the Provincial Agriculturalist (Palawan, Philippines)
PAG-ASA	Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration
PCA	Priority Conservation Area
PI	Program Integrator – Tetra Tech/ARD
PMP	Performance Monitoring Plan
PNG	Papua New Guinea
PNG CLMA	Papua New Guinea Centre for Locally Managed Areas
PPP	Public Private Partnerships
Ramsar	Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, 1971
RAP	Rapid assessment program
RDMA	USAID Regional Development Mission for Asia
REAP	Regional early action plan
REX	Regional Exchange
RPO	CTSP's Regional Program Office (based in Jakarta)
RPOA	Regional Plan of Action
SI	Solomon Islands
SILMMA	Solomon Islands Locally Managed Marine Areas
SOM	Senior Officials' Meeting
TMP	Tun Mustapha Park (Malaysia)
TNC	The Nature Conservancy
TWG	Technical Working Group
TWG-SF	CTI Regional Technical Working Group on Sustainable Financing
UNFAO	United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization
UP-MSI	University of the Philippines Marine Science Institute
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USCTI	US Coral Triangle Initiative
USG	United States government
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society
WFC	World Fish Center
WWF	World Wildlife Fund (for US organization)/Worldwide Fund for Nature (other national organizations)

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1. INTRODUCTION

The Coral Triangle (CT) covers nearly 2.3 million square miles of ocean, encompassing all or parts of the waters of Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea (PNG), the Philippines, Solomon Islands (SI), and Timor-Leste. The Coral Triangle supports some of the greatest concentrations of marine biodiversity on Earth, including over 500 species of reef building corals and 3,000 species of fish. Its biological resources sustain the lives of more than 126 million people in the region and benefit millions more worldwide. Yet the marine and coastal natural resources of the Coral Triangle are threatened, and the many goods and services they provide are at immediate risk from a range of factors that adversely impact food security, employment opportunities, and the quality of life of the people who depend on marine resources.

1.1 Coral Triangle Support Partnership (CTSP) Background

The six Coral Triangle countries (the CT6) formally agreed to pursue the Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security (CTI-CFF or CTI) at the first CTI Senior Officials Meeting (SOM) in Bali, Indonesia in December 2007. The CT6 followed this agreement with a series of National Coordinating Committee (NCC) meetings to establish the scope and priorities for this monumental effort. The Coral Triangle Declaration was officially signed by the CT6 heads of state in May 2009 in Manado, Indonesia. The CTI Regional Plan of Action (RPOA) adopted as part of that agreement, as well as the related National Plans of Action (NPOA) that have been drafted and adopted since that time, present clear goals, targets, and prioritized activities necessary to achieve local, national, and regional outcomes within 10 to 15 years. The five CTI conservation goals are:

- Priority seascapes designated and effectively managed.
- Ecosystem approach to fisheries management (EAFM) and other marine resources fully applied.
- Marine protected areas (MPAs) established and effectively managed.
- Climate change adaptation (CCA) measures achieved.
- Threatened species status improving.

The U.S. government— through coordinated efforts by the Agency for International Development (USAID), the National Atmospheric and Oceanic Administration (NOAA), Department of State (DOS), and other agencies (collectively known as the USCTI Support Program or USCTI)—has committed over \$40 million in technical and financial assistance from 2009-2013 to support the CT6 nations as they work to achieve the CTI goals. The main conduit for this aid is the Coral Triangle Support Partnership (CTSP),¹ a five-year project implemented by a consortium of the World Wildlife Fund (WWF), The Nature Conservancy (TNC), and Conservation International (CI). The consortium maintains a strong presence in all CT countries, and the consortium's international presence provides the CT6 with opportunities to leverage additional assistance that otherwise would be beyond their reach. Each consortium member has a long history of engagement in the region, and over the years consortium members have invested tens of millions of dollars in the Coral Triangle with plans to scale up significantly in the next decade.

1.2 CTSP Goal

The goal of CTSP is to improve the management of biologically and economically important coastal and marine resources and associated ecosystems that support livelihoods and economies in the Coral

¹ CTSP funding is projected to total US\$ 45,088,247 over five years, including US\$32 million from USAID and an estimated US\$13,088,247 (41% of USAID funding level) from the three consortium partners.

Triangle. USCTI and CTSP's strategy for achieving this goal is to assist the CT6 to implement key components of the CTI RPOA and NPOAs by focusing on four main result areas:

- Result 1 Regional and national platforms strengthened to catalyze and sustain integrated marine and coastal management in the Coral Triangle.
- Result 2 Ecosystem approach to fisheries management improved throughout the Coral Triangle region.
- Result 3 Marine protected area management improved in Coral Triangle countries.
- Result 4 Capacity to adapt to climate change improved throughout the Coral Triangle region.

I.3 CTSP Results Framework

Progress for CTSP is measured against the USCTI Support Program Consolidated Results Framework illustrated in Figure 1.

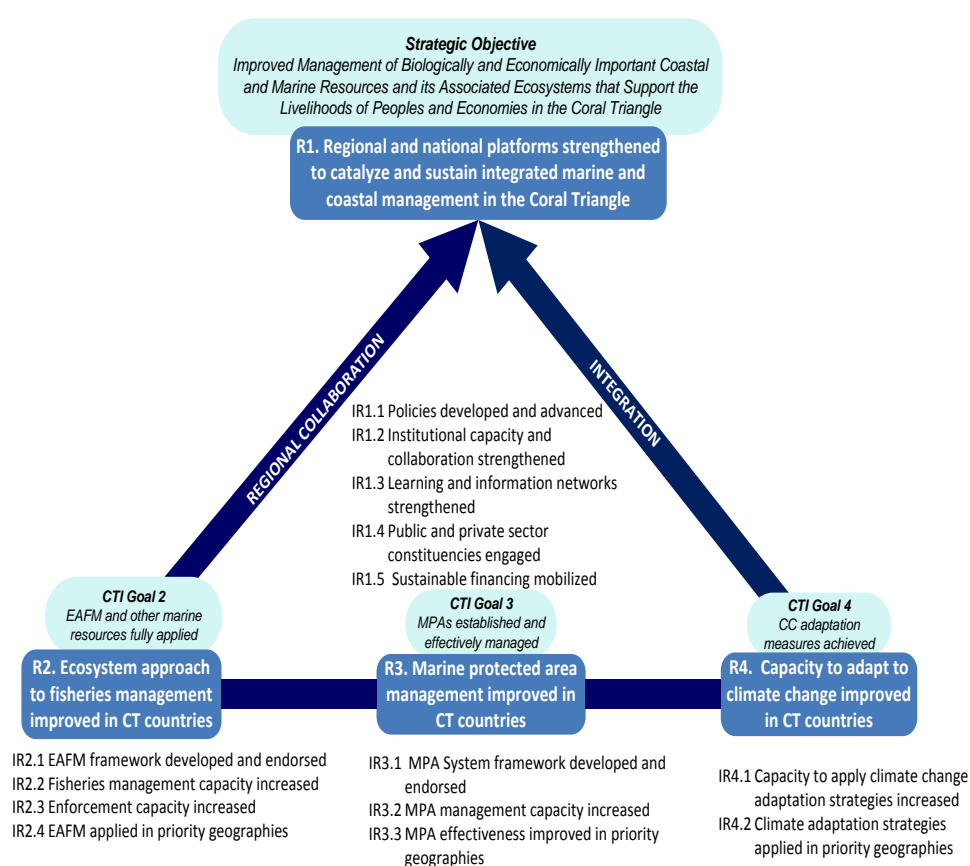


Figure 1. USCTI Support Program Consolidated Results Framework

CTSP uses the USCTI set of common indicators to measure program progress:

Common USAID Indicators to Measure Program Progress	
1.	Number of hectares in areas of biological significance under improved management.
2.	Number of hectares under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance.
3.	Number of policies, laws, agreements or regulations promoting sustainable natural resource management and conservation that are implemented.
4.	Number of people receiving USG-supported training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation.
5.	Number of laws, policies, agreements, or regulations addressing climate change proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of USG assistance.
6.	Number of public-private partnerships formed.

I.4 Implementation Phases

Regional and national activities in these geographies and sites are being implemented over CTSP's five-year program in four phases:

- Phase I: Collaboration, Coordination and Partnerships on Program Start-Up (Year 1)
- Phase II: Selection of Priority Geographies and Implementation (Year 2)
- Phase III: Expansion and Acceleration (Years 3-5)
- Phase IV: Transition and Institutionalization (Year 5)

USAID awarded the CTSP cooperative agreement prior to the drafting and signing of the CTI Declaration, which was signed in Manado, Indonesia in May 2009 and which included the CTI RPOA. The cooperative agreement was also awarded prior to the adoption, and in many cases drafting, of the CTI NPOAs. As a result, CTSP and USCTI efforts in the first year focused largely on supporting the countries to reach agreement on the CTI and supporting partners in their efforts to get the CT6 presidents to sign the regional declaration. Parallel to supporting the regional agreement and related apparatus, CTSP also focused on direct, responsive engagement and collaboration with national and sub-national partners around the CTI agenda – even before there was a clear agenda. While time consuming and resource intensive, the CTSP approach of direct engagement, followed by catalyzing action at regional and national levels, built foundational relationships and led to a sense of ownership and collaboration among and with CT6 governments. It assured the CT6 leaders that CTSP activities would be results-driven and reflect their priorities, an important and delicate process that also required meeting USAID timelines and expectations. This approach has been a hallmark of CTSP implementation and continues to feature prominently as the program evolves.

Phase II: Implementation in Integrated and Learning Sites - Year 2

Once the RPOA was adopted, and initial NPOAs were drafted with CTSP assistance, Phase II of CTSP's work focused on finalizing decisions on the priority geographies in which support would be focused. Partnerships with local entities were strengthened, CTSP support helped form and strengthen NCCs, champions were identified, and primary implementation partners were selected. Due to limited resources, in some countries CTSP was not able to work with the full range of national implementing partners. In these cases, local consortium members played important roles in recommending partners that would be most likely to respond effectively and that were most aligned with the USAID results framework and indicators. The process of finalizing primary implementing partners included a sensitive analysis of the technical strengths and capacity of implementing partners, as well as their experience working within the national political contexts in which ministries and agencies operate. In some cases, additional staffing needs were identified and met at national and local levels and within consortium member organizations. In preparation for the increased intensity of implementation starting in Year 3, partner roles, responsibilities, and strengths were clarified to achieve the integration envisioned by USAID in its program design. In some sites Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) were drafted to clarify roles and relationships, which then served as the basis for enhanced cooperation, leveraging, and integration in subsequent years. The solid relationships established in Year 1 allowed CTSP to take advantage of opportunities presented as the program moved toward Year 3 and the beginning of the expansion and acceleration phase.

Phase III: Expansion and Acceleration - Years 3 to 5

By the end of Year 2, CTSP consortium members had examined opportunities for expansion and intensification of activities at site levels in all countries. Several sites were excluded based on consultations with partners and USAID, and implementation intensified in the remaining sites. At the beginning of Year 3, the CTSP consortium received its first tranche of funds specifically targeted for regional work. Three primary thematic areas had already been identified for USCTI through the results framework – EAFM, MPAs, and CCA– and these became the focus for the new regional funds. In addition, CTSP identified a fourth cross-cutting issue: capacity development. Each of these was considered strategically important to regional outcomes that would not be achieved without sufficient funding.

In anticipation of Year 3 regional funds, the Chief of Party (CoP) completed a qualitative analysis that evaluated the comparative advantages of each CTSP consortium member including organizational capacity, positioning and readiness, and organizational commitment to regional outcomes. Based on this analysis, lead organizations were chosen and funding allocated to create momentum toward regional outcomes. Specific outputs were clarified in coordination with USAID and other USCTI implementing partners, and the CoP began a process to link regional workstreams with existing site and national level workstreams implemented by country teams.

In Year 3, the SOM sanctioned technical working groups for MPA, EAFM, and CCA thematic areas, as well as a cross-cutting capacity development working group. The Program Integrator (PI), CTSP, and NOAA supported regional exchanges and technical working group meetings to help CT6 working group members define their challenges and set targets. These and other meetings began to define more clearly what was actually possible by the end of USAID's five-year USCTI program.

Based on clearer and more realistic targets, the consortium and USAID agreed on an endgame strategy. CTSP, working more closely with the PI and NOAA, began to anchor processes on the ground more effectively. CTSP country teams increasingly took responsibility for following up with partners on the results of regional meetings conducted jointly with the PI and NOAA. Coordination with national, provincial, district, and village partners deepened, and more rapid progress was achieved toward CTSP targets.

As CTSP moves into the second year of the Acceleration and Expansion Phase (Year 4), regional workstreams will enter their second year of funding, and national and site level activities are more strongly integrated into government plans and linked to regional initiatives. Government partners and USCTI implementing partners (PI and NOAA) have agreed to the CTSP endgame strategy and to specific endgame targets.

Phase IV: Transition and Institutionalization - Year 5

Guided by the USCTI endgame strategy, and focused on achieving or significantly contributing to the achievement of CTSP Year 5 outcomes and related deliverables, CTSP will complete its work in Year 5. The end of CTSP will be marked by a combination of final deliverables and identified institutional contributions that enable CT6 governments, non-governmental organizations, and development partners to build on USAID/CTSP contributions, further strengthening the CTI-CFF. As described in Phase I of CTSP, the final Phase IV of the program is characterized by completion of CTSP commitments, transitioning ongoing work to government partners, other development partners, and non-governmental organizations, and supporting the entrance of new development partners that all together sets the stage for continued momentum of the CTI-CTI.

The essence of the final Phase of CTSP is transition and institutionalizing of knowledge products and platforms with the CT6, non-governmental organizations, and other development partners to ensure that CTSP contributions made possible with USAID funding continue to strengthen CTI-CFF past the life of the project. Transition and institutionalization of CTSP workstreams and institutional contributions will be mapped by country and regionally. Discussions with government partners, non-governmental organizations, and development partners are already underway and define transition options that will carry on and sustain USAID contributions.

In addition to handover of knowledge products created with CTSP support; continued support for technical training and regional technical working group exchanges; and national and local training activities, work continues in a number of specific areas that feature prominently in CTSP transitioning plans:

- Teams continue to strengthen CTI-CFF National Coordinating Committees in preparation for the end of USCTI. In some countries, support is being provided to review and update NPOAs in preparation for a review and update priorities under the RPOAs.
- Monitoring and evaluation support at regional and national levels are contributing to capacity of the CT6 to measure their progress against earlier goals, including through the State of the Coral Triangle Report (SCTR).
- Efforts to establish a MOU with the CT6 and CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat to enable data sharing through the CT Atlas are intensifying. CTI-CFF endorsement of the EAFM regional framework and action plan is nearing completion with 5 of the 6 countries already having endorsed (only PNG remains).
- Discussions are being conducted with the ADB on coordinated mapping of projects in the CT already started by the PI, and exploring additional data layers that could be added in coordination with ADB support that would map policies, laws, regulations and other institutional decisions that enable regional to local and local to regional scaling of decision-making.
- Coordination is intensifying with GIZ to support its entrance as a new development partner for CTI-CFF.
- Support for a Memorandum of Agreement between the Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center (SEAFDEC) and the CTI-CFF Interim Regional Secretariat to establish a regional forum for management of the live reef food fish trade is nearing completion.
- Analysis of biological connectivity across the Coral Triangle is being completed to inform the CT6 in selection of new marine protected areas.
- Cooperation with SEAFDEC is being explored to enable transitioning and support for implementation of the USCTI-developed regional framework for EAFM and 10-year action plans for selected countries, and with INFOFISH to host a regional forum on LRFT.
- Linkages are being made with ADB and Australia government projects on the institutional linkages and tools developed with CTSP support - such as the regional MPA management effectiveness framework, the CTI monitoring and evaluation framework and indicators, support for implementation of the CTMPAS, uptake of the CCA Regional Early Action Plan (REAP) and Local Early Action Plan (LEAP) guidance, and finally on utilization and distribution of the thematic and integration guidance modules.
- Transition events are being planned in all CT6 countries that will be led by respective NCCs and focus on transferring ongoing work, tools and lessons learned to national and local partner governments and NGOs. CTSP preparations at the national level will contribute to the regional USCTI culminating event hosted by the CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat with USCTI support.

1.5 Priority Geographies and Integration Sites

To focus activities and resources and align with government priorities, CTSP consulted with CT6 government counterparts and stakeholders early in the program to identify Priority Geographies and other sites for CTSP support. This consultation process took into consideration:

- CT6 government priorities;
- Presence of consortium members working in the area versus cost of new start-ups;
- Relative conservation values of potential locations;
- Existing or potential partners;
- Level of threat versus condition of resources;

- Political will;
- Potential for leveraging additional non-USAID resources; and
- Overall implementation feasibility and probability of success.

This process produced a set of Priority Geographies in which CTSP targeted its support (Table 1). Maps of the Priority Geographies and sites are presented in Annex 3. A subset of the Priority Geographies was selected as “integration sites,” where CTSP is supporting local government and non-government partners in implementing two or more of the USCTI Results Framework result areas. Given site-specific needs, readiness of partners and beneficiaries, and the limits of time and resources for CTSP, integration is not possible in all sites. Nevertheless, these “learning” sites still present important opportunities for conservation and learning, and furthering country-based action through leveraging national and sub-national government resources and action on the part of civil society organizations.

Priority Geographies have been identified in Indonesia, and CTSP continues to work with USAID’s Indonesia Marine and Climate Support (IMACS) program and Marine Protected Area Governance (MPAG) program for uptake of regional lessons learned and tools. The responsibility for finalizing this process was transferred to the new Indonesia MPAG program as of February 4, 2012, the approval date for MPAG by USAID Indonesia.

Table 1: Priority Geographies and Sites.

Country	Priority Geography	Site
Malaysia	Kudat-Banggi	Tun Mustapha Park
	Sabah Coastal Waters	Sabah Coastal Waters
Papua New Guinea	Milne Bay Province	Nuakata-labam-Phailele MPA
	New Ireland Province	New Ireland (CTSP Years 1-3)
	Manus Province	Manus Island
	Madang	Madang Lagoon
Philippines	Palawan Province	Dumaran
		Taytay Municipality
		Araceli Municipality
	Tawi-Tawi Province	Languyan, Sitangkai, and Sibutu
		Turtle Islands
	Verde Island Passage	San Juan, Lubang/Looc, and Calatagan
Solomon Islands	Central Province	GERUSA (Gella-Russell-Savo natural resource management network – CTSP Years 1-3)
	Western Province	Gizo Island and Gizo Province
Timor-Leste	Nino Konis Santana National Park	Nino Konis Santana National Park

2. PROGRAM UPDATES AND MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS

2.1 Regional

CT Atlas endorsed by the SOM

The Coral Triangle Atlas (the primary data and information system serving the Regional State of the Coral Triangle Report) - as well as the recently designed CTI Monitoring and Evaluation System - were presented to the SOM8 (Eighth Senior Officials Meeting) in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia in November 2012. The SOM8 endorsed the CT Atlas as the primary database to serve the Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) System. Having the CT Atlas officially recognized by the CT6 and endorsed at the SOM as a tool for the M&E process is an indicator of trust and satisfaction of the countries with the services provided by the CT Atlas. The CT Atlas will thus encourage countries to finalize data sharing agreements through MOAs with the Worldfish Center.

CT Atlas forges new ground with WCMC

Additionally, CT Atlas has developed a partnership with the World Database on Protected Areas. The World Conservation Monitoring Center (WCMC) has strict no sharing rules about their data, and the CT Atlas has been trying to exchange data with the group - in particular the World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) - for the past four years. This is the first year that WDPA and WCMC have accepted collaboration and the CT Atlas is developing a data exchange agreement that works for both parties. Contributing to a larger, more global database is important for the reputation and the visibility of the CT Atlas.

The CT Atlas team continued its outreach and awareness building efforts. It produced “maps of the month”² that were sent to a broad CT audience to introduce and familiarize potential users with the capacities of the CT Atlas and introduce how it can be used to make customized maps online. The content of the emails is cooperatively developed by Worldfish Center and CTSP-TNC with assistance from the PI.

CTMPAS prepares technical papers for designing MPAs

A scoping study was completed regarding technical support required for MPA network design in the Coral Triangle. The publication - Green et al. 2012 *Integrating Fisheries, Biodiversity, and Climate Change Objectives into MPA Network Design in the Coral Triangle* - is available at:

<http://www.coraltriangleinitiative.org/library/study-integrating-fisheries-biodiversity-and-climate-change-objectives-marine-protected-area>

Work on the biophysical design principles for designing resilient networks of MPAs (to simultaneously achieve fisheries, biodiversity, and climate change objectives) has continued. The results are available in three formats for different audiences:

- A detailed scientific review by Fernandes et al. 2012: *Biophysical principles for designing resilient networks of marine protected areas to integrate fisheries biodiversity and climate change objectives in the Coral Triangle*. Available at: <http://www.coraltriangleinitiative.org/library/guidelines-biophysical-principles-designing-resilient-networks-marine-protected-areas>
- A guide for field practitioners by Green et al. 2013: *Designing marine protected area networks to achieve fisheries, biodiversity, and climate change objectives in tropical ecosystems: A practitioner guide*. Available at: <http://www.uscti.org/uscti/Resources/MPA%20Practitioner%20Guide%20Final%207Mar13.pdf>
- A brief for policy makers regarding *Using Marine Protected Area Networks to Achieve Fisheries, Biodiversity and Climate Change Objectives*.

² <http://ctatlas.reefbase.org/mapsofthemonth.aspx>

This knowledge is being applied at field sites throughout the Coral Triangle, including Tun Mustapha Park in Sabah, Malaysia and Nino Konis Santana Park in Timor-Leste. Other USCTI integration sites are also sharing results through the MPA regional exchange workshops.

Capacity development continues to integrate themes

To date, the US CTI CCA tool kit has been piloted in Timor-Leste, the Solomon Islands, and Indonesia. The Integrated Toolkit has been piloted in Malaysia (TMP) and Indonesia (with the Coral Triangle Center for Nusa Penida and with Conservation International's Bali MPA Network), plus at two regional meetings - a Mayor's Roundtable and an MPA TWG meeting.

CTSP teams have developed a number of capacity-development focused products including:

- first draft of a capacity development needs assessment and best practice guide based on field experiences;
- development of community practitioner guide to designing Resilient Locally Managed Areas using the latest science-based management principles collated by CTSP;
- the completion of research on locally-based enforcement and compliance in the Philippines, Malaysia, PNG, and Solomon Islands; and
- development of a community-based Marine Management Learning and Training Network (LTN) in PNG.

The team is also piloting a new approach to marine conservation in PNG and SI, called “Expanding the Reach of Community-based Conservation.” This project is developing a systematic approach to reach the large number of remote communities in PNG and SI that want to pursue marine management but lack adequate information and guidance. The project is packaging and distributing simple marine management guidance to remote communities to support management action through various low-cost mechanisms, including radio, text messaging, video, and training local level government officers in simple management techniques.

Additional information on progress relative to the Endgame Strategy can be found in the table below.

Table 2. US CTI Support Program Endgame Strategy Status of Outcomes, November 2012

Outcome 1: CTI Secretariat and Coordinating Structures Established to Sustain Impact
<p>Support provided to the CTI Regional Coordinator</p> <p>Direct support for the CTI Interim Regional Secretariat Regional Coordinator is the responsibility of the Program Integrator. However, CTSP continues to support the new Regional Coordinator on the organization of regional exchanges, communications in the technical areas of EAFM, MPAs, CCA and institutional development, and by virtue of its location in Jakarta, Indonesia, CTSP also provides additional support to the interim Regional Secretariat. Coordination in the first six months of Year 5 showed increased intensity on joint USCTI/CTI-CFF communications products, EAFM regional framework, and the formation of the LRFT regional forum. CTSP is also funding cost benefit analysis for ratification of the permanent regional secretariat in the Philippines while supporting efforts of other countries to endorse the Secretariat.</p> <p>Support provided to evaluate progress towards the goals identified in the Regional Priorities Workshop</p> <p>CTSP supported the CT6 NCCs and other national implementing partners to prepare and present national CTI-CFF reports on progress against the CTI-CFF regional priority actions by partners and respective thematic technical working groups at SOM8 in Nov 2012. CTSP plays a lead role in supporting the Philippines as Chair of the regional Monitoring and Evaluation Technical Working Group (MEWG) mandated by SOM to track progress of implementation of priority actions, including the development of a regional MPA management effectiveness protocol and providing inputs (staffing and technical expertise) for the development of the State of the Coral Triangle Report (SCTR). CTSP supported the creation of an EAFM Regional Framework (drafted and circulated), EAFM 10-Year</p>

action plan (drafted), Coral Triangle Marine Protected Area System (CTMPAS-drafted and circulated), as well as other products that provide a framework for evaluating national and regional progress toward CTI-CFF regional priorities.

NCCs and TWGs (e.g., Marine Protected Areas (MPAs), Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM), Climate Change Adaptation (CCA), Monitoring and Evaluation & Sustainable Finance) mobilized and strengthened

CTSP supporting staff support country chairs to mobilize and strengthen the CCA, MPA, EAFM, and M&E TWGs through regional exchange activities and planning meetings, technical staffing, completion of key outputs, and support in-country the development and implementation of national and sub-national plans of action. CTSP contributions include support to the CTMPAS design, EAFM Regional Framework; CCA Regional Early Action Plan (REAP); CCA Local Early Action Plan (LEAP) guidance; and the CTI M&E System. The first six months of Year 5 saw particularly strong progress in the M&E, EAFM and MPA CTI-CFF technical working groups, with CTSP support products representing key outputs of these TWGs.

Coordination support provided to US Government Agencies and CTI Development Partners

Since 2009, the Program Integrator has served as the facilitator for CTI Partner coordination and cooperation hosting regular Secretariat-Partner calls; co-funding and managing various support efforts including workshops, meetings, and trainings. CTSP works closely with NOAA and the PI to ensure that USAID contributions are coordinated to maximize lasting impacts and achieve desired USCTI outcomes. In the first six months of Year 5, CTSP supported close coordination with US Government Agencies and CTI-CFF development partners on: the development and or delivery of the EAFM regional framework; the Essential EAFM training; the EAFM training for Leaders, Executives and Decision-makers (LEAD); the Coordinating Mechanisms Working Group TWG meeting; the CTI-CFF Regional Business Forum; the 4th Regional Exchange on Marine Protected Areas; the 1st CTI-CFF Seascapes Working Group Regional Exchange; the 2nd CTI-CFF Development Partners Meeting; The 8th CTI-CFF Senior Officials Meeting, and the 4th CTI-CFF Council of Ministers Meeting.

Communications support provided to the CTI Secretariat, NCCs, and CT6 Partners

In the first six months of Year 5, the Program Integrator provided support for the re-design and maintenance of the [CTI-CFF website](#) and newsletter. The newly hired CTSP communications manager began working closely with the PI communications manager to increase coordination and effectiveness between the two USCTI implementing partners in support of USCTI. In addition, the CTSP communications manager initiated contact and meetings with the CTI-CFF Interim Regional Secretariat Staff on branding USCTI and CTSP knowledge products as CTI-CFF products to increase the life and ownership of USCTI/USAID supported publications and products. As a result, branding of CTSP supported knowledge products will now bear the official CTI-CFF logo signifying these are official CTI-CFF products. CTSP continues to provide support to all NCCs, and in the first 6 months of Year 5 initiated an intensive success story and photo documentation initiative focused on supporting the NCCs in publicizing national successes and building national and local political momentum and recognition for CTI-CFF.

Writing support provided for State of the Coral Triangle Report and CTI Annual Report

CTSP provided technical writers and editors for development and support for the launch of SCTR country reports at ICRS in July 2012, and the development of the regional SCTR in collaboration with ADB, the Regional Secretariat, and CTI countries in October 2012.

Regional and local learning networks established, initially through the Coral Triangle Center

CTSP is supporting work with Thematic Working Groups (TWGs) and other institutions to collect and share tools, case studies, curricula, and other knowledge products through an interactive online portal housed within the CTI-CFF website. CTSP-supported grants to local NGOs and personnel in Papua New Guinea for the creation of a national learning network which is now formed and operational. In Solomon Islands, CTSP continues support for both a national and local level climate

change adaption learning networks. A small grant was issued to the Coral Triangle Center to support its continued development through the delivery of EAFM trainings in Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands and Timor-Leste. CTSP continues to work with US CTI partners on the development of tools, case studies, curricula and other knowledge products that are shared among partners and institutions through the online collaboration portal, and used in regional, national, and local trainings and network partnerships across the CT.

Outcome 2: EAFM Regional Framework Adopted and Guidelines Developed for National Operationalization

EAFM regional framework and 10-year road map formulated

CTSP and NOAA jointly supported the CTI EAFM TWG to draft the CTI EAFM Regional Framework and 10-year road map. The EAFM Regional Framework was completed, and presented at SOM 8 in November 2012 by Malaysia, the chair of the EAFM TWG, and endorsed by all countries - except PNG, which is expected to endorse soon pending additional review by its National Fisheries Authority which was not represented in the meeting. The CTI EAFM Regional Framework is based on the principles outlined in the FAO Fisheries Code of Responsible Conduct, and CTSP team members met with SEAFDEC, FAO, BOBLME, NOAA and other representatives in November 2012 to finalize training curricula based on the regional framework. EAFM training was carried out in the Philippines, Solomon Islands and Timor-Leste based on these modules. Trainings in the additional CT6 countries will take place in the next six months of the program. By including as many organizations as possible in the development of the CTI-CFF regional framework, CTSP contributes to standardizing an EAFM training series that uses the same language, terminology, and approach, covering the area from India to Southeast Asia and the Pacific.

National EAFM operational guidelines developed

CTSP and NOAA continued working with other regional organizations to develop training and operational guidelines that will standardize requirements and recommendations for EAFM implementation across the CTI, and that will also be disseminated through other programs such as the Bay of Bengal Program and Pacific fisheries programs such as those implemented by SPREP.

Support provided to establish Live Reef Fish Trade international standards

In collaboration with the PI, CTSP supported the development of a strategy for the establishment of a multi-stakeholder forum to improve management of LRFT - already endorsed by the CTI-CFF EAFM TWG. Building on the long history of WWF in the LRFT field, CTSP played a lead role in a meeting of senior government officials in January 2013 that resulted in agreement on a proposed common approach for addressing sustainable LRFT, including jointly approaching the Chinese government in Hong Kong on LRFT cooperation, particularly by Indonesia, Malaysia, and the Philippines as the primary sources of live reef food fish for Singapore, Hong Kong, and greater China. The meeting was jointly hosted by SEAFDEC and the CTI-CFF Interim Regional Secretariat. As a result of the meeting, a memorandum of agreement is now drafted that would formalize cooperation between CTI-CFF and SEAFDEC on the live reef food fish trade, and Indonesia, Malaysia and Philippines agreed to move toward a joint meeting with the Hong Kong government through their respective diplomatic channels. CTSP is working with the PI and USAID to move this process forward.

Regional exchange established to inform design and build support for adoption of EAFM regional framework

Although a number of meetings and trainings were conducted in the first six months of Year 5, there were no EAFM regional exchanges conducted. With the presentation of the final draft of the EAFM Regional Framework at SOM 8 in November 2012, the EAFM TWG has recommended that a smaller and more focused TWG meeting would be more appropriate as the final contribution of USCTI to the EAFM regional workstream. Currently, the CTSP advisor to the EAFM TWG is working with the TWG Chair to finalize the agenda for this event, with dates having been set for 14-16 May and hosting by Indonesia.

Comprehensive integrated toolkit, case studies and curricula for MPAs, CCA, and EAFM developed and disseminated and trainings delivered (i.e., CCA, Management Plan, Adaptive Management, Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E), and Enforcement)

A final meeting for the USCTI integrated toolkit was held in February 2013 to review progress on all components, including elements needed to complete cross-referencing of components on EAFM, MPAs and CCA. The EAFM components of the integrated toolkit are still being collaboratively developed between CTSP, NOAA, FAO, SEAFDEC, and others.

Support EAFM TWG to achieve government adoption

Trainings are being carried out in all CT6 countries by CTSP and NOAA, supporting adoption of the EAFM regional framework and development of appropriate, nationally relevant, EAFM priorities for national implementation. In the first six months of Year 5, trainings were carried out in Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Solomon Islands and East-Timor. In the following six months, additional training will be carried out in Indonesia (May 2013) in conjunction with the regional EAFM TWG.

Outcome 3: Coral Triangle MPA System Developed and Adopted; Analysis of Connectivity and Climate Impacts to Inform MPA Design Completed

CT Atlas (<http://ctatlas.reefbase.org>)

The CT Atlas was adopted as the central mapping and information database for the CTI-CFF at SOM 8 in November 2012. Currently, the CTSP CT Atlas team is working intensely with country POCs to establish data sharing agreements to increase the amount of information contained with the CT Atlas. Naturally, these are sensitive agreements, and while progress is being made, it is expected that only a portion of CT6 agreements will be completed by the end of CTSP. However, as part of CTSP transition plans, Worldfish Center agreed to allocate funding to sustain the CT Atlas post-CTSP and data sharing agreements will be pursued as part of ongoing efforts.

Work continues to establish Memoranda of Understanding with the CT6 and CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat to enable data sharing and to use the CT Atlas as its main data and mapping platform. In addition, discussions are being conducted with the ADB RETA 7813 on coordinated mapping of projects in the CT, already started by the PI, and exploring additional data layers that could be added in coordination with ADB support that would map policies, laws, regulations and other institutional decisions that enable regional to local and local to regional scaling of decision-making.

CT Marine Protected Area System (CTMPAS)

With strong support from CTSP, the CTMPAS design was presented for adoption at SOM 8 in November 2012 and endorsed. A follow on MPA TWG meeting and regional exchange was held in March 2013 on MPA management effectiveness.

MPA Effectiveness Protocol developed and adopted to inform resilient MPA design

CTSP has developed an integrated MPA effectiveness protocol that is now being applied in CT6 countries in various CTSP-supported priority geographies. The protocol will be presented to the SOM for adoption in November 2012.

MPA integration sites finalized and linked to CTMPAS, and MPA Monitoring and Evaluation protocol implemented

MPA integration sites have been identified and linked to the CTMPAS in all CTI countries. The MPA management effectiveness protocol is being adapted and implemented in CTSP priority geographies.

Regional exchange established to inform design and build support for adoption of the CTMPAS

The PI and CTSP supported the conduct of four regional exchanges that led to the development of the CTMPAS.

Comprehensive integrated toolkit, case studies, and curricula for MPAs, CCA, and EAFM developed and disseminated and trainings delivered

The comprehensive integration toolkit has been drafted and circulated for comment to all countries and TWG team members. Integrated toolkit sections will be presented at all future regional exchanges and technical working group meetings as appropriate, and will be presented to SOM and COM for adoption as the regional toolkit for MPAs, EAFM, and CCA.

Outcome 4: CTI Regional Early Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation (REAP-CCA) Adopted and Local Early Action Plan (LEAP) Guidance Developed and Applied

Regional exchange on REAP implementation and lessons learned, and to refine early actions (PI, CTSP)

CTSP worked closely with NOAA and the PI to take formal recommendations at the regional level and incorporate them into local-level LEAPs supported by CTSP teams. Individual mentors have been identified for LEAP implementation in each country to provide coaching on CCA implementation in the future and all countries will receive LEAP trainings by the end of CTSP.

Priority REAP Actions initiated (CTSP, PI, NOAA) including LEAPs developed to validate and apply REAP recommendations

CTSP teams, working closely with NOAA and the PI, assisted the CCA TWG and country representatives in implementing the Regional Early Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation (REAP-CCA) through their own development of the LEAP Toolkit and training on local early action plans for climate change adaptation. The 3rd CTI-CFF Regional Exchange on Climate Change Adaptation will be held in Dili, Timor-Leste in May 2013 to review and share the recent activities in the CT6 countries related to CCA practices. The CTSP teams in each country will play an important role in preparing for this regional exchange.

Support CCA TWG to obtain government adoption

Through US CTI support, the CCA REAP has been developed, reviewed by the CT6 countries through the CCA TWG, and adopted by SOM. The CCA LEAP is completed and is being used in CTI countries for local early action planning with support of CTSP teams.

2.2 National

Highlighted achievements from each of the CT6 nations are presented in this section, with detailed status updates by activity and Success Stories presented in Annex 1 and 2, respectively.

Malaysia

Malaysia Ratifies Agreement to Establish the CTI Regional Secretariat

Over 30 Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fishers and Food Security (CTI-CFF) government and partner representatives met in Sanur, Indonesia on March 21-22, 2013 to participate in multilateral meetings to address CTI-CFF governance structures and financial resources to sustain the six-country initiative. During the meeting, the Government of Malaysia announced its formal ratification of the Agreement to establish the permanent CTI-CFF Secretariat. The CTI-CFF Interim Secretariat will continue to work with the other five member countries - Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands, and Timor-Leste - to complete their ratification processes by the end of 2013.

The completion of the ratification process means that the member countries will have entered into a formal and permanent treaty that will provide the necessary legal basis to contribute funds to the CTI-CFF and allow for the establishment of a permanent CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat. The outcomes of this meeting build on efforts by CTI partners such as USAID, the Government of Australia, and the Asian Development Bank.

TMP school goes green

The only secondary school on Banggi Island, SMK Banggi, has gone green and adopted the Green Lifestyle Module, tips and guidance that the CTSP team at WWF- Malaysia and their partner the Banggi Youth Club has been sharing with the students.

A “Green Run” was jointly organized by the school and Banggi Youth Club to mark the adoption of this Green Lifestyle Module, with about 800 students participating. The module will be part of the school’s extracurricular activities with the support from Banggi Youth Club (BYC) members. This achievement is the latest in a shift of attitude changes towards the environment, with small food shops and restaurants in Karakit on Banggi Island recently agreeing to a “No Plastic Bags on Friday” pledge.

The CTSP team and partners will continue their environmental awareness and education efforts and hope to replicate this program in more schools on Banggi Island, which will support the gazettement and protection of the proposed Tun Mustapha Park.

“Female Champions” lead handicraft efforts

The Maliangin Island Community Association (MICA) established a women’s group called *Parawati* (Female Champions) in December 2012. This group is tasked with coordinating the burgeoning production of handicrafts in Maliangin and Banggi Islands. They will also take responsibility in marketing and promoting of the handicrafts as products that support marine conservation of Maliangin Sanctuary by contributing to MICA conservation fund. Through the promotion of handicrafts at local and international levels, Parawati has been able to introduce Maliangin Sanctuary as a culturally and ecologically rich area with the characteristics of a valuable tourist destination site.

The establishment of Parawati means that MICA will have a designated team to handle the handicraft business allowing MICA to concentrate on the management of the sanctuary (enforcement, biodiversity monitoring, and sustainable financing) while developing other types of sustainable livelihood modules, such as ecotourism. The Chairman of MICA, Aziz Amirbangsah, decided to support the formation of smaller groups of committee members (working groups) with specific goals that share MICA’s vision on Maliangin Sanctuary in order to help MICA function more effectively. Please see Success Story “Sustainable Livelihoods Grow in Sabah” for more information.

Sharing of lessons learned and experiences after 10 years

The TMP Mini Symposium, which was part of the International Seminar on Marine Science and Aquaculture held in Kota Kinabalu, Sabah, became the platform to share experiences and lessons learned in the proposed TMP. Participants of this symposium included students and faculty of local and international universities, government departments, local NGOs, and local communities – members of the latter being able to share their development perspectives with audiences of academics.. Scientific information gathered throughout the years was shared with the public and illustrated the ecological and economical importance of the area. The gap in baseline scientific data is evident, and the need to fill this gap is crucial for the efficient management of the park. Local and international scientists believe this is an opportunity for further collaboration in the near future. The symposium provided an opportunity for media attention on TMP gazettement, which is crucial for marine conservation and economic benefits to the state and the region and estimated for 2015?

CTSP participates in CTI-CFF Inter-Governmental Live Reef Fish Trade (LRFT) Fisheries Forum

The forum, held from 31 January – 2 February 2013 in Bangkok, Thailand, brought together the head of fisheries of the CT6 countries and ASEAN member countries to discuss the management of LRFT within the region.

As a result of the forum, governments of member countries have agreed to engage the consuming markets (Hong Kong & China) in efforts to improve the sustainability, traceability, and habitat

conservation of trade species. The governments aimed to strengthen information and data sharing among CT6 & ASEAN member countries and work on a common reporting standard between producing and consuming countries. The idea of a common traceability system was also discussed and will be further pursued by member countries in the future.

Papua New Guinea

Atoll farming offers women food security

Women In Conservation (WIC) is one of 6 sub-networks of MECCN (Manus Environment Conservation Communities Network), its focus being on empowering women in rural coastal and atoll communities to participate in adaptation programs.

Jenny Songan Muli, the WIC leader, has conducted “atoll farming” trainings in villages throughout Manus Province. Atoll farming consists of taking degraded areas and turning them into food-producing gardens. The women collected trash, coconut husks, dead seaweed grasses, leaves, and bamboo, to use as a growing medium, planting pumpkins, watermelon, cucumber, taro, yams, banana and sweet potato.

Women in Manus traditionally spend most of their time fishing or gleaning in the sea and rivers, but atoll farming helps take pressure off fisheries while providing them an alternative means of food for their families, in turn contributing to overall community food security. Please see the Success Story “Women’s Work” for more information.

Bismarck Sea Provincial Learning and Training Network established

A regional learning and training network, known as the Bismarck Sea Learning & Training Network (BSLTN), was established in October 2012. This network encompasses provinces adjoining the Bismarck Sea, including Manus, New Ireland, East and West New Britain, Morobe, Madang, East and West Sepik provinces.

BSLTN is to be coordinated by TNC until BSLTN is formalized and capable of operating on its own. BSLTN will share learning and training among provinces that have communities implementing forest/land and marine management programs.

Bismarck Sea Governors put their heads together

Following the mayors’ meeting in Manila in December 2012, the governor of Manus, Honorable Charlie Benjamin, championed the cause of the CTI in PNG and pointed out how CTI work aligns with the government’s Marine Program Plan. Looking for additional support, Governor Benjamin reached out to his colleagues, the governors of West New Britain and Madang provinces. The three governors agreed to spearhead the Bismarck Sea Governors Learning and Development Network so that they could learn and share their experiences with the remaining five governors from around the Bismarck Sea, in an effort to support provincial community resource programs and ultimately implement the national government policy on CTI and Climate Change (CC).

Communities take the lead on training in Wialoki

The communities making up the Nuakata, Iabam, and Pahilele CMMA have received training on natural resource monitoring for the duration of CTSP. This past reporting period, these communities became the trainers for another community in Wialoki. They organized and executed the training themselves and also analyzed the results. This was a significant step forward in capacity building of communities and ensuring sustainability.

CBO Registration submitted to Investment Promotion Authority

After two years, the Nuakata, Iabam, and Pahilele CMMA has submitted its application for formal registration and recognition as a community-based organization (CBO). The process was long and

complex, especially as it was the first time a CBO had been formed. Steps included consultations with communities, the development of the CBO constitution template (which can now be used in subsequent efforts throughout Milne Bay), and workshops on establishing and managing a community-based organization.

Linking communities to the National Fisheries Authority (NFA)

Conservation International's Noel Wangunu has been chosen to be the NGO representative on the NFA's National Beche-de-mer Steering Committee. He has attended committee meetings and was instrumental in the decision to keep the beche-de-mer fishery closed for an additional three years in order to allow stocks to recover. The NFA has begun to increase its monitoring of beche-de-mer stocks throughout Milne Bay Province. Local fisherman, and member of the Nuakata Iabam Pahilele CMMA monitoring team, Joel Araea, has joined the national monitoring team, thereby creating stronger linkages between the national government of PNG and its communities.

Philippines

Local participation in CTI Philippines harnessed

The CTI Philippines National Coordinating Committee (NCC) conducted a roadshow in conjunction with the regional offices of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources, and the Provincial Government Environment and Natural Offices. The roadshow was part of a response to the feedback from participants of a series of workshops conducted during the development of the Philippines' NPOA. These participants asked for updates on the CTI work, and thus the roadshow was created to respond to this request.

The roadshow reported on the progress of implementing the CTI Philippines' NPOA and key highlights of the national State of the Coral Triangle Report. Representatives from the provincial governments shared best practices and experiences in implementing coastal resources and marine protected areas management. In addition, the participants were also briefed about the CTI website and the CTI Project Mapping, which are avenues for staying up-to-date with CTI Philippines. The roadshow also presented the Marine Protected Area Management Effectiveness Assessment Tool (MPA-MEAT), which is integral to the submission of applications for the 2013 national MPA Awards and Recognition.

The new program of the DENR, the Sustainable Coral Reef Management Program (SCREMP), focusing on the rehabilitation and protection of the coral reef ecosystem in the country was also introduced to the participants of the roadshow.

Embedded in the roadshow was a workshop aimed at gathering information on provincial government units regarding local activities and targeted actions supporting NPOA goals and targets. The workshop outputs provide the NCCC with a broad picture of what site-level activities are contributing to the NPOA targets.

Palawan MPA network being championed by provincial government

CTSP initiated work on the Live Reef Fish Trade (LRFT) at the local level through its work in the municipality of Taytay in Palawan. Since the start of the project, efforts at fisheries management, not just LRFT, have expanded to three other municipalities, one of which has leveraged funding from the Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA). In this reporting period, a significant buy-in came from the Palawan Provincial Government. The Provincial Council of Palawan issued a resolution in December 2012 enjoining the Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (DA-BFAR) and WWF Philippines to collaborate on developing a roadmap for sustaining the LRFT in Palawan.

The lead for the government is the Office of the Provincial Agriculturalist (OPA) and in February 2013, the OPA convened a workshop involving all 23 municipalities and the city of Puerto Princesa for the purpose of developing Palawan's MPA Network. More than 100 participants attended, the majority of whom were representatives from municipal governments. The output of the workshop was a framework for establishing and strengthening the MPA Network. Potential MPAs were identified based on connectivity and representation; issues and corresponding capacity building measures were also developed. Areas of complementation between the OPA and the municipal governments were also identified.

This MPA Network is a component of the roadmap to sustain LRFT. Data gathering is being conducted in preparation for developing the Coastal Resource Management (CRM) framework that would provide a more coherent roadmap for the province, not just to sustain its LRFT but fisheries as a whole and the livelihoods of those who depend on them.

Partnerships between public and private institutions leading toward first MPA in Sibutu

The impending declaration of three new MPAs in Sibutu, Sitangkai, and Tawi-Tawi, is the result of continued collaboration between several institutions over the course of the implementation of CTSP. Initially, the Society for the Conservation of Reef Fish Aggregations (SCRFA) was invited by the project as a resource team for formulating the project's strategy on the Live Reef Fish Trade (LRFT). During the training – though held in Palawan – interest in the undocumented LRFT caging in Tawi-Tawi took root. CTSP confirmed the proliferation of LRFT mariculture in the southeast of Sibutu. Inspired by the results, the SCRFA and CTSP co-funded a fishery profile in 2010. In 2011-2012, CTSP gave a grant to the Tawi-Tawi Marine Research Development Foundation Inc. (TMRDFI) of Mindanao State University (MSU) Tawi-Tawi to identify spawning aggregation areas of reef fish. They documented the presence of juveniles in three sites – Tando Owak and Dungon-Dungon in Sibutu, and Sipangkot in Sitangkai.

Since these sites were identified, the project has been working with the municipal governments to develop the policies that would declare these sites as MPAs. Inspired by these events, the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources of the Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (BFAR-ARMM) readily agreed to conduct an orientation on MPAs and Coastal Resource Management (CRM) for local stakeholders. To date, the project is working toward having the respective municipal ordinances passed, though the campaign period for the May elections is posing challenges in terms of locating and holding meetings among the municipal councilors, vice mayors, and mayors.

Eight Coral Triangle Initiative (CTI) Forums completed

During this reporting period, CTSP conducted CTI Forums in eight higher education institutions (HEIs) participating in the CTSP University Mentoring Program (UMP) in the Philippines. The program is intended to transfer knowledge and skills in coastal resource management from centers of excellence to HEIs located in CTI priority geographies, which will then provide technical assistance to local government for implementation of the National Plan of Action (NPOA). The objectives of the forum were to communicate what CTI is; present the activities of CTSP at the national and local levels; put into context the University Mentoring Program (UMP) within these programs; and develop a university research agenda that is supportive of local government implementation of the National Plan of Action (NPOA) for CTI in priority sites.

Creation of MPA database and knowledge management system begins

One of the goals of the Philippine NPOA is to establish and effectively manage MPAs; to do this, geospatial data as well as data on management effectiveness are needed. Unfortunately, information on Philippines MPAs remains largely scattered across various organizations making it difficult to consolidate and evaluate national-level status of MPA management in the country.

In 2010, CI-Philippines through CTSP supported the development of the MPA Management Effectiveness Assessment Tool (MPA MEAT). The MPA MEAT used existing tools and enhanced them based on the experiences of local MPA managers and development partners. Since then, the tool

has been used by various locally-established and community-managed MPAs, non-government organizations, and national agencies in-country for evaluating their MPAs and enhancing the effectiveness of MPA management systems.

From 2011 to the present, CI-Philippines and CTSP have provided technical support to the National CTI Coordination Committee by developing an MPA Database through the Philippine MPA Support Network (MSN) – as represented by its secretariat, the Marine Environment and Resources Foundation, Inc. or MERF. For 2013, CTSP is moving this database forward by developing it into a Knowledge Management System that will help the national government evaluate the status of implementation of MPAs vis-à-vis national and international commitments.

In March 2013, three regional MPA forums, one each for Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao, were held in the Philippines to help validate the MPA Database entries; train local governments and support organizations on the use of the MPA MEAT; consult the MPA Knowledge Management System design with stakeholders; and gather concrete commitments for submission of MPA MEAT evaluations. More than a hundred local and provincial government staff and MPA managers participated in the forums with commitments to conduct MPA MEAT evaluations in at least one hundred MPAs by the middle of 2013.

Through the forums, it was also discovered that a number of local governments have already used the MPA MEAT but have not yet submitted the forms for inclusion in the MPA Database collated by the MSN and MERF. Overall, these events were able to enhance the MPA Database particularly on the information on management effectiveness which could then feed into evaluating the realization of Goal number 3 of the Philippine NPOA.

MPA Network establishment strategy coalesces

The West Philippine Seascape (WPS) is a large, multiple-use marine area that provides habitat for a rich abundance and diversity of marine life, a seascape that provides homes, food sources and incomes for millions of people. The seascape concept is an approach in which government authorities, private organizations, and other stakeholders cooperate to conserve the diversity and abundance of marine life, with the ultimate goal of promoting human well-being. Seascapes are built upon networks of marine protected areas (MPAs).

Presently, a number of MPAs have been established and effectively managed in the coastal waters within the 15-kilometer municipal waters of various provinces. However, due to the geographic and ecological distinctiveness as defined mainly by wave patterns and bathymetry of the West Philippine Sea, the need for large-scale management measures such as MPA networks becomes indispensable. In view of this CTSP, in coordination with the National CTI Coordinating Committee, organized a Marine Protected Area Network Forum. In January 2013, major stakeholders from provinces along the WPS were convened to establish a network of MPAs along the seascape to enhance the conservation of coastal and marine resources in the area. The forum also resulted in the formation of an MPA Network Technical Working Group that is tasked to develop the Strategic Action Plan and Management Plan of the West Philippine Sea. The MPA assessments from each province were completed and submitted to the MPA Support Network (MSN) for updating of the MPA Database and nominations to the 2013 MPA Awards and Recognition, or PARA El MAR.

Solomon Islands

Five MPA sites selected by communities

Ghizo Island communities selected five sites to be designated as Marine Protected Areas (MPAs). Community engagement and support had initially been a significant challenge due to the diverse demographics of Ghizo inhabitants, but after an increased awareness program by CTSP there was a marked improvement in support from the communities. Each MPA is in a different zone within the Ghizo integration site (also known as the Ghizo Conservation Protection Area) with four to six

communities living in each zone. These 5 sites have been endorsed by all communities within the associated zones, the boundaries have been demarcated, and the management plans are being drafted.

Once the law is passed, these will be the first MPAs registered under the new Protected Areas Act (PA Act) endorsed by the Solomon Islands government. The opportunity for the communities to go through the formal process for the first time in the Solomon Islands will be a great learning experience. Lessons learned can be shared with and utilized by others and, where needed, CTSP can help modify the process to ensure conservation efforts in the future are more likely to achieve their goals.

This is a great achievement within the Solomon Islands as the PA Act is the first legal framework for protected areas; it also strengthens community empowerment in terms of resource management. Management plans created by the involved communities will be registered and legalized under the Act, enabling communities to play a larger role in the conservation of their resources and enable a sense of ownership.

Protected areas toolkit for SI created

CTSP funds enabled the creation of a community Management Plan template, part of the Protected Areas Toolkit. This template was begun last year by the NGO KIBCA (Kolombangara Island Biodiversity Conservation Association); currently in its draft stage, it should be completed by the end of April. Once finalized, the plan will go through an endorsement phase and be presented to the National Coordinating Committee (NCC).

This toolkit is an important resource for Ghizo communities, as it contains all the templates and information required to legally register a protected area under the Act, including how to formulate management plans – a prerequisite for legally registering any protected area. It was originally produced as a community-friendly resource, with the aim of making an intimidating task as easy as possible, combining all the necessary information into one easy “take-home” package. It is anticipated that the toolkit will be shared among communities, including those outside of Gizo, making it possible for others to register a protected area. As most communities do not have the knowledge required to begin to register a protected area, the toolkit is a valuable resource that can assist/guide them through the process. The toolkit provides an opportunity to build capacity, thus spreading conservation efforts. As WWF and other NGOs are spread relatively thinly in this region of the world, attempts to build capacity and involve communities in conservation initiatives are great achievements.

Additional community associations established

Another WWF SI achievement is the establishment of 2 additional community associations: Hele Islands Conservation Association (Helebar) and Igolo People Environment and Community Development Association – IPECDA (Boboe). This follows from the formation of Ghizo Environment and Livelihoods Conservation Association (GELCA), as reported in the CTSP Year 4 report. The establishment of these organizations was a carry-over activity from Year 3 CTSP funding.

The establishment of these associations also marks a great step towards increased conservation within the Solomon Islands. As a recognized legal entity, the associations may benefit through access to funding opportunities to support conservation work; community empowerment to play a larger role in managing their interests and ability to play a leading role on various projects and initiatives when the government or NGOs are unable to do so. Strengthening these associations into legal entities enables WWF to play more of a supportive role, all the while achieving greater conservation outcomes.

Solomon Islands mobile platform (*Hapi Fis!*) activities are progressing

Hapi Fis, the mobile platform to record data on fish landings in the Solomon Islands is progressing well. Socio-economic and biophysical survey instruments have been finalized and tested while the electronic survey application, device testing, wireless field links, and cloud server links will receive full beta testing in June along with four additional trainings:

- Mobile device administration to prepare the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources (MFMR) for long-term management of devices and data plans with SI Telekom;
- Survey accounts administration management training (username/password) to create capacity among field staff, review incoming surveys, export survey data, query the database as necessary, and access reporting and analysis features;
- Field staff survey accounts training to increase capacity of field staff to efficiently login to data accounts with the devices, input and submit surveys, and access reporting features.
- IT training on administering cloud hosting provider, including connecting to and querying the database, and monitoring and triaging hosting provider issues in the rare case they should arise.

Eight full time surveyors have been engaged and trained in survey techniques and fish species identification for the Honiara market and over 100 fish sellers have been profiled in the main Honiara markets for using the socio-economic and biophysical surveys that include fishes as well as invertebrate cataloguing. Rollout to the second series of markets in Gizo Province will happen in May 2013. Solomon Islands Telekom and MFMR have agreed to enter into a public-private partnership to support the mobile platform with wireless services for all main fisheries markets in Solomon Islands. SI Telekom provides 3G 850/2100 in Honiara, 3G 2100 in the Gizo, Noro, and Munda areas of the Western provinces, and a wider 2G network covering approximately 100 locations throughout the island provinces with approximately 70% currently accessing GPRS services. SI Telekom plans to expand the network in the near future.

The overall mobile platform will be hosted through cloud computing services that provide a computing platform and a solution application stack in an integrated service. Cloud-based Platform as a Service (PaaS) offerings facilitate the deployment of applications without the cost and complexity of buying and managing the underlying hardware and software and provisioning of hosting capabilities.

Importantly, through its Makem Strong Solomon Islands Fisheries Program, the SI MFMR is making the Hapi Fis mobile platform for inshore fisheries data collection an institutional part of its overall plan. CTSP is collaborating with New Zealand Aid to align its forward funding to institutionalize the Happy Fis program in Solomon Islands and roll out to additional provinces in the country. The overall program is supported by targeted public media and an outreach program using radio, television, and bulletin boards in markets and along roads to build public and fisher support for the program. Full final rollout in Honiara and Gizo is planned for July 2013, with presentations focusing on replication in Malaysia, Papua New Guinea and Indonesia in July and August. Discussions are already underway with SPREP and SPC on replication in Pacific countries.

Timor-Leste

Timor-Leste's first ever No-Take Zones will help fisheries bounce back

On February 7 2013, the country's first No-Take Zones were officially launched, paving the way for stronger fisheries and food security in Timor-Leste. The event was attended by the Timor-Leste Secretary of State for Fisheries, Rafael Goncalves; the US Ambassador to Timor-Leste, Judith Fergin; the USAID Head of Mission Rick Scott; district and national government officials; and community representatives from the six villages community within the Nino Konis Santana National Park. The broad representation demonstrated the strong vertical linkages between different levels of governance which have been achieved under the CTSP project.

The No-Take Zones themselves have been established specifically for replenishing fisheries, with the biological and ecological needs of economically important species taken into consideration. Community members have already started reporting improvements in size and availability of some species – such as trochus – with additional improvements expected in the next five years.

This is the first model of co-management to be successfully applied in Timor-Leste and the process is now being documented to guide government policy and enable replication to appropriate new sites across the country.

Marine Rapid Assessment Program (RAP) survey results released

The final report from the Marine Rapid Assessment Program (RAP) Survey was released on February 7, 2013. The survey covered 22 sites from Dili to Jaco Island, collecting data on coral and reef-fish biodiversity; observing threats to the marine and coastal environments; identifying management needs; and assessing marine tourism potential for the country.

The survey report includes extensive data from the field and highlighted several potential new species, as well as documenting the high biodiversity in Timor-Leste coastal waters. The report also includes seven recommendations for future management efforts, all of which have been positively received in Timor-Leste by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, the Minister for Tourism, and the Prime Minister's office. The Secretary of State for Fisheries, Rafael Goncalves, has noted the value of the RAP Survey and subsequent report for Timor-Leste's marine management efforts, and has invited further survey work for the remainder of the Timor-Leste coastline.

The report is in the process of being published as part of the RAP Bulletin of Biological Assessment, to be published as Erdmann, M.V. & Mohan, C. (eds) 2013. A Rapid Marine Biological Assessment of Timor-Leste, RAP Bulletin of Biological Assessment 66, Coral Triangle Support Partnership, Conservation International Timor-Leste, Dili. 166 pp.

Completion of Capacity Development Strategy for NKS

CTSP Timor-Leste has led a collaborative process to develop a capacity development strategy for future efforts in marine and coastal management in the Nino Konis Santana National Park. The strategy draws upon the integration framework which was developed as part of CTSP's regional capacity building program, and seeks to articulate the gaps and priorities in taking forward management efforts in the national park.

The Strategy was a joint effort between CTSP and the Timor-Leste government. The preface from the Secretary of State for Fisheries specifically notes its value as a guiding document, and requests that all future development partners use this document as a starting point for discussions with the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries about future support needs.

The strategy is currently being translated into Tetum for release in July 2013. In the meantime, an electronic copy is available in English upon request.

2.3 Management and Administration

In Year 5, coordination and integration further matured with the joint leadership of USCTI implementing partners focusing on transition as the end of USCTI approaches. CTSP, along with NOAA and the PI, provided leadership for increased harmonization with other bilateral and multi-lateral development partners and increased efforts to encourage new development partners to engage. Within CTSP, management and administration continued with smooth coordination and communication between the regional program office and consortium members, and between WWF-US as the lead organization and other consortium members.

Internal CTSP Coordination

The CTSP Year 5 planning meeting in June 2012 was a smaller, CTSP-focused work-planning meeting compared to previous years. CTSP teams were able to focus on and share country-level stories and issues without the challenge of meeting the needs of other organizations. CTSP Year 5 implementation has been comparatively smooth, particularly as a result of the promotion of the previous monitoring and evaluation manager to the position of Deputy Chief of Party (DCOP). The

new DCOP engaged more directly in clarifying and effectively managing program communication and coordination, based on experience directly gained from implementing the CTSP M&E program but with the additional authorities and position of DCOP. This change made more time available for the COP to directly manage and respond to technical and management needs of country teams.

After the USAID performance review of CTSP, extensive training was provided for country teams in monitoring and evaluation compliance. A new online M&E data system, PROMOD, was introduced to make it easier for country teams to report and submit source documentation. Additional training took place in the first six months of Year 5. While reporting has measurably improved, adherence to CTSP reporting requirements still varies across countries and among country teams with some teams – notably Papua New Guinea and Solomon Islands – still not achieving expectations. A consultant team was fielded to Solomon Islands to assist in improving reporting and the COP personally conducted an assessment of progress on Papua New Guinea. Both activities resulted in reports that provide the basis for corrective actions in the last six months of CTSP.

Financial reporting for CTSP runs one quarter behind actuals, per program design. In addition, some activities are multiple-year activities resulting in financial reporting (i.e., reimbursements to USAID) being delayed over multiple reporting periods and in some cases multiple years. The result is an apparent pipeline that is not accurate in terms of actual spending, and that cannot be captured in accruals reports given the different reporting systems of consortium members. Fiscal years for all consortium members ends in June each year. At that time, an accurate and up-to-date pipeline will be available. Finally, delays in some countries (notably in the Philippines with the University Mentoring Program, due to government schedules) have created unexpectedly larger pipelines than predicted. WWF-US is now working with all consortium members to clarify country and organizational pipelines.

USCTI Partner and CTSP consortium coordination on regional workstreams

Coordination across USCTI implementing partners (CTSP, PI, NOAA) continues to be smooth, and results in products that likely could not have been developed without the combined comparative advantages and technical contributions of each partner. Regional teams, including other USCTI implementing partners, continued to openly and frankly discuss the best ways to leverage comparative advantages in technical assistance, funding, and delivery of support. Organizations that were geographically better placed across the region easily exchanged leadership or delivery roles with other consortium and/or USCTI implementing partners as best supported overall USCTI objectives. Cooperation between CTSP and other USCTI implementing partners on leadership and delivery roles insured that support was timely and effective, and clearly represented the original design of the USCTI program.

Transition events scheduled in all countries

The NCCs of every country has agreed to transition events as indicated in the table below. This will be an opportunity for CTSP to hand over its work to the NCCs who will carry it forward.

Country	Date	Location
Malaysia	June 11-12	Kota Kinabalu, Malaysia (TBC)
Papua New Guinea	July 17-18	Manus, PNG
Philippines	August 13 or 15-16	Manila, Philippines (TBC)
Solomon Islands	June 11	Honiara, Solomon Islands (TBC)
Timor-Leste	July 19	Dili, Timor-Leste (TBC)
Regional	August 20-22	Manado, Indonesia

3. PROGRESS ON PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT PLAN (PMP)

The CTSP Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP) is compatible with the USCTI PMP and monitors the accomplishment of ten indicators (and associated sub-indicators), as agreed upon and approved by USAID. The CTSP PMP is structured to facilitate coordination between the CTSP and our national counterparts on monitoring progress on the CTSP support components of the RPOA and NPOAs.

As a result of a performance review by the Regional Inspector General (RIG) in early 2012, a review and revision of the indicators was recommended as follows:

RECOMMENDATION 1: USAID/RDMA work with CTSP's prime implementer to develop performance indicators that measure activity-based outputs all the way up to impact-related measurements for each of the four program result areas.

As part of a suite of corrective actions taken, CTSP expanded the scope of existing standard indicators to better capture the progress of the program by creating new, custom sub-indicators. These sub-indicators provide greater detail on outputs and achievements of CTSP.^[1]

The revisions focused on Indicators 3-6 (per RDMA and RIG guidance on definitions and related supporting guidance). For each of the indicators, in the text below, is the rationale and approach taken to customize the CTSP PMP indicators.

Indicator 3: Number of policies, laws, agreements, or regulations promoting sustainable natural resource management and conservation that are implemented as a result of USG assistance.

Indicator 4: Number of people receiving training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation.

Indicator 5: Number of policies, laws, agreements, or regulations addressing climate change proposed, adopted, or implemented.

Indicator 6: Number of public-private partnerships formed.

Indicator 3 (natural resources management and conservation) and 5 (climate change) track the progress of policy-making and are therefore handled very similarly in this review. As policy change is a slow and political process not within the control of the project, the custom indicators track the success of CTSP activities supporting and facilitating the stages of the policy process (studies/ recommendation, adoption/ endorsement, implementation, institutionalization). These more closely match the IRs of “policies developed and advanced”, “frameworks developed and endorsed”, and policies/strategies “applied”. They also link more directly to the Endgame Strategy outcomes such as CTI NCCs and Working Groups “mobilized and strengthened,” legal analysis “completed and shared,” case studies/tool kits/guidelines “developed and disseminated”, frameworks “designed/ developed/ adopted/ implemented”.

An addition to the list of stakeholders addresses the coordination and joint actions of government and non-government organizations working together toward a common objective.

^[1] Per the request of RDMA, no changes were made to the Standard Indicators themselves as these are in some cases USAID-wide standards.

For Indicator 4, “number of people receiving training” does not directly capture the level of increase in capacity of the recipient, the level of influence the recipient has to impact change, nor the recipient’s ultimate contribution to the changes needed.

All levels of stakeholders receiving training have meaningful but different roles to play in achieving the goals of the Regional Plan of Action. Communities or civil society most often need awareness of the situation and guidance to change practices; resource users and professionals need knowledge and skills to perform new tasks; managers and academics need to learn new approaches and how to adapt them to their own context; and leaders need to understand the new political strategy to improve the status quo. Therefore the proposed custom indicators track the level of “capacity” increased in the participants by the weight of increased capacity achieved (increased awareness, increased technical knowledge or skill, increased management capacity, or increased design/strategy capacity).

For Indicator 6, Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs), there are a few larger, significant PPPs being developed and these will be documented more thoroughly. There are also several smaller, often informal PPPs occurring that have not been documented to date. Therefore the custom indicator here primarily identifies a number of examples of the different types and levels of PPPs for which documentation options will be developed.

Please note that the data indicated in the following tables do not all yet have their supporting documentation (currently being submitted by field teams). A revised PMP with verified source documentation will be submitted to the AOR by the end of the next quarter.

Indicator 1. Number of hectares (Ha) of biological significance under improved management as a result of US government (USG) assistance.	FY	Target	Actual
	9	96,100	96,000
	10	6,249,230	6,424,969
	11	9,551,457	9,523,906
	12	1,066,467	1,082,972
	13	1,063,349	1,116,747

Unit of measure: Hectares

	FY 09		FY 10		FY 11		FY 12		FY 13	
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
Regional	-	-	-	-	-	1,200	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	0	0	6,000,000	6,400,057	8,449,650	8,476,057	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	0	0	4,310	3,310	1,020,000	1,020,000	1,020,000	1,020,000	1,020,000	1,020,000
PNG	0	0	10,000	10,000	13,500	14,217	18,370	14,535	9,638	8,258
Philippines	96,100	96,000	96,100	7,240	7,100	6,636	7,290	24,670	7,100	66,128
Solomon Islands	0	0	138,800	4,342	5,467	5,467	18,467	1,406	4,250	0
Timor-Leste	0	0	20	20	55,600	329	2,340	22,361	22,361	22,361

Note: Custom indicators 1.1 to 1.4 disaggregate the activities and outcomes by level or stage of the process to establish and operate successful marine protected areas from 1) MPA or conservation activities initiated; 2) MPA or action plans proposed and endorsed, 3) MPA established and operational, and 4) MPA program demonstrates conservation benefits.

FY13 Progress Against Sub Indicators

	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Regional				
Malaysia		1,020,000		
PNG		8,258		
Philippines	61,143	1,000	3,958	
Solomon Islands				
Timor-Leste		22,361		

Definition: For USCTI, “Areas of biological significance” refer to areas identified as biologically significant at local, district/municipal, national, regional, or global scales and which are currently within well-established, newly designated, proposed or otherwise recognized Marine Protected Areas (MPA); or areas with a strong likelihood of being designated an MPA by 2013. Most of these areas are inside CT Priority Geographies already identified through USCTI or other participatory eco-regional and national assessments and prioritization processes conducted with expert guidance. “Improved Management” includes activities and outputs that promote enhanced management of natural resources for the objective of conserving biodiversity or species abundance in areas identified as biologically significant. Management should be guided by a stakeholder-endorsed process following principles and good practices of (a) sustainable natural resources management (NRM) and conservation, (b) improved human and institutional capacity for sustainable NRM and conservation, (c) access to better information for decision making, and/or (d) adoption of sustainable NRM and conservation practices. For USCTI, “Improved Management” of marine protected areas (MPAs) refers to working towards or meeting established appropriate MPA management effectiveness measures for the stated conservation objectives defined by relevant jurisdictional (i.e., local, district/municipal, or national) standards or protocols. These may include: applying the good practices from (a), (b), (c), or (d) above, as well as developing or having in place a monitoring and evaluation system; an established and functional management body; demarcated and enforced boundaries; or other appropriate measures used within a country or jurisdiction. Indicator 1 is usable only if an areal boundary can be defined and verified and an MPA is relevant; otherwise results can be reported under Indicators 2, 3, 4 or 5.

1.1 MPA or Conservation Activities Initiated.

Stakeholders related to a fixed geographic area are engaged and awareness of status of the resource, management issues and options are presented; scoping studies and prioritization underway, multi-stakeholder management team developing through relevant authority, and capacity for stakeholders to contribute to the processes is increased through training, demonstrations, early actions, or other means. This indicator and outputs link to Indicator 3.1.

Documentation: Agenda, attendance list, activity report and photos of outreach, consultations, trainings, meetings and workshops supported by USCTI with stakeholder groups; Briefing materials and studies produced and shared; Minutes of formal or informal meetings of acting management group produced; awareness surveys and media coverage indicate increased civil and governance awareness of issues; Geographic Information System (GIS) areal extent mapped of area impacted.

1.2 MPAs or Action Plans Proposed and Endorsed.

Recommended or draft policies, laws, regulations, decisions/executive orders, guidance s/positions or planning documents related to a fixed

<p>geographic area from authorized bodies (e.g., community to regional working groups or boards) endorsed and presented to an authorized regulatory or implementing organization for trial and further development; demonstration or initial management activities are underway. This indicator and outputs link to Indicator 3.1 and 3.2.</p> <p>Documentation: Planning workshop agenda, attendance and outputs from recognized organizations with jurisdiction (LMMA, mayor, national agency); materials from public consultations on plan; minutes of meeting where recommendation is presented, and reviewed; Technical Working Group or authorized organization's statement or recommendation to endorse MPA or action plan; capacity building activities to enable agencies to implement program; and GIS areal extent mapped of area impacted.</p>
<p>1.3 MPA established and operational.</p> <p>MPA or MPA System is legally established and recognized; management plan or equivalent agreement with operations and budget are in place; and capacity to manage is improved through institutionalized mechanism at appropriate level (LMMA, district/municipality, national, regional). Conservation and management activities are being conducted. (This indicator and outputs links to Indicator 3.3)</p> <p>Documentation: Legal or recognized document establishing MPA and management objectives; Official document approving LGU regulation or official planning document with budget; Official document promoting/piloting approach or policy; Activity report with authorized preface or letter from host / implementing agency; Signed work plan or LGU authorization/work order; Status reports of the MPA management activities or M&E report; Executive orders/decrees/regulations registered at community or municipal levels; legislation passed at municipal, national or international level to ensure perpetuity of the policy; and GIS areal extent mapped of area impacted. All should reference the management practice or benefit being targeted if possible (e.g., encouraging compliance, establishing fisheries sanctuaries, increasing fish population densities, engaging public or political support; creating financial sustainability of operations, etc.)</p>
<p>1.4 MPA program documents conservation benefits.</p> <p>MPA or Network/System has demonstrated basic operations that are generating conservation benefits/results by sustaining or improving the resources themselves (biodiversity and abundance) supported by USCTI program activities. This indicator and outputs link to Indicator 3.4)</p> <p>Documentation: Pre- and Post- assessments, M&E results; media reports, scientific reports with geographic information of area reported, and related USCTI activity reports that supported or promoted progress on the theme where benefits were seen.</p>
<p>Rationale: Regional and coordinated institution-building and improved management of biologically significant targeted geographic areas supports sustainable management of resources across the Coral Triangle. The indicator tracks the areal extent over which improved management is occurring within MPAs or other recognized conservation areas.</p>
<p>Data Collection and Analysis Methodology: The area of marine waters and habitat within MPAs or MPA-designates (using local, district/municipal, national or local government definitions of MPA) of the six CT countries is all considered to be of "biological significance." The baseline of area within MPAs is based on spatial mapping of the resources, locally or nationally recognized boundaries, and local knowledge where appropriate. "Improved management" within MPAs will be reported for activities where the USAID-supported program is plausibly linked to the improvements observed. CTSP Country Teams will collate data on the baseline of MPAs (ha) and those areas under "improved management." Documentation will consist of geospatially-referenced maps and technical reports with the improved management parameter (e.g., species diversity, abundance) and total area impacted listed (hectares).</p>
<p>Disaggregated by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Country, Level or scale of jurisdiction of MPA (local, district/municipal, national, regional) Stage of development of MPA area and programs (1.1 to 1.4 above) Types of management practices in place and documented
<p>Data source: Designated national agencies or MPA management boards within Coral Triangle countries; local communities or district/municipal government agencies (where appropriate); field management teams; and non-government organizations.</p>
<p>Data Verification: Boundaries plotted on a map and area verifiable through credible data sources; documentation of improved management parameter i.e., some evidence of measureable improvement in some relevant management parameter by accepted protocol.</p>
<p>Baseline Information: The baseline is October 2009.</p>

Indicator 2. Number of hectares of natural resources under improved management as a result of USG assistance.	FY	Target	Actual
	9	0	0
	10	399,090	5,862,587
	11	5,975,153	5,942,522
	12	7,621,770	7,746,293
	13	10,086,158	9,884,619

Unit of measure: Hectares

	FY 09		FY 10		FY 11		FY 12		FY 13	
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
Regional	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	0	0	63,790	5,500,000	5,500,000	5,500,000	5,500,000	5,500,000	5,500,000	5,500,000
PNG	0	0	250,000	89,000	250,020	175,020	1,860,205	1,836,205	4,336,523	3,974,700
Philippines	0	0	5,050	193,337	203,300	212,382	216,635	375,854	216,635	376,635
Solomon Islands	0	0	55,250	55,250	16,833	120	150	0	0	0
Timor-Leste	0	0	25,000	25,000	5,000	5,000	44,780	34,234	33,000	33,284

Note: Custom indicators 2.1 to 2.4 disaggregate the activities and outcomes by level or stage of the process to establish and operate successful managed of natural resources from 1) management activities initiated; 2) action plans proposed and endorsed, 3) management regulations established and operational, and 4) management program demonstrates improved or sustained resource status.

FY13 Progress Against Sub Indicators

	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4
Regional				
Malaysia	5,500,000			
PNG	3,974,700			
Philippines	183,335		193,300	
Solomon Islands				
Timor-Leste	33,284			

Definition: “Improved management” includes activities and outputs that promote enhanced management of coastal resources and fisheries resources for one or more objectives, such as sustaining fisheries and other resource uses, mitigating pollution and/or climate change or other appropriate outcomes. Management should be guided by a stakeholder-endorsed process following principles and good practices of (a) sustainable natural resources management (NRM), (b) improved human and institutional capacity for sustainable NRM and conservation, (c) access to better information for decision making, and/or (d) adoption of sustainable NRM and conservation practices. For USCTI, area (hectares) of “improved management” may fall within fishery management jurisdictions and/or seascapes but not include area of MPAs or MPA-designates that are counted in Indicator 1. Most of these areas will be inside CT Priority Geographies already identified through USCTI or other participatory eco-regional and national assessments and prioritization processes conducted with expert guidance. Accepted criteria to qualify an area for “improved coastal resource and fisheries management” include meeting some aspect of coastal resource and fisheries management benchmarks or measures as established within the country or local jurisdiction of concern. Such benchmarks may include: management regulations decided and plans adopted; management body established and functional; boundaries demarcated; some level of enforcement in place; or other appropriate measures. Indicator 2 is usable only if an areal boundary not already defined within an MPA can be defined and verified; otherwise results can be reported under Indicators 34, 5 or 6.

2.1 Management Activities Initiated.

Stakeholders related to a fixed geographic area are engaged and awareness of status of the resource, management issues and options are presented; scoping studies and prioritization underway, multi-stakeholder management team developing through relevant authority, and capacity for stakeholders to contribute to the processes is increased through training, demonstrations, early actions or other means. This indicator and outputs link to Indicator 3.1 and 5.1.

Documentation: Agenda, attendance list, activity report and photos of outreach, consultations, trainings, meetings and workshops supported by USCTI with stakeholder groups; Briefing materials and studies produced and shared; Minutes of formal or informal meetings of acting management group produced; awareness surveys and media coverage demonstrate increased civil and governance awareness of issues; GIS areal extent mapped of area impacted.

2.2 Action Plans Proposed and Endorsed

Recommended or draft policies, laws, regulations, decisions/executive orders, guidance/positions or planning documents related to a fixed geographic area from authorized bodies (e.g., community to regional working groups or boards) endorsed and presented to an authorized regulatory or implementing organization for trial and further development; demonstration or initial management activities are underway. This indicator and outputs could link to Indicator 3.1, 3.2, 5.1 or 5.2.

Documentation: Planning workshop agenda, attendance and outputs from recognized organizations with jurisdiction (LMMA, mayor, national fisheries or environment agency); Materials from public consultations on plan; Minutes of meeting where recommendation is presented, and

reviewed; Technical Working Group or authorized organization's statement or recommendation to endorse management actions; capacity building activities to enable agencies to implement program; and GIS areal extent mapped of area impacted.
<p>2.3 Management Regulations Established and Operational.</p> <p>Resource management regulation is legally established and recognized; management plan or equivalent agreement with operations and budget are in place; and capacity to manage is improved through institutionalized mechanism at appropriate level (LMMA, district/municipality, national, regional). Resource management activities are being conducted. (This indicator and outputs links to Indicator 3.3 or 5.3)</p> <p>Documentation: Legal or recognized document establishing a marine or coastal resource management objective or regulation; official document approving LGU regulation or official planning document with budget; official document promoting/piloting approach or policy; activity report with authorized preface or letter from host / implementing agency; signed work plan or LGU authorization/work order; status reports of the management activities or M&E report of the resource being managed; executive orders/decrees/regulations registered at community or municipal levels, legislation passed at municipal, national or international level to ensure perpetuity of the policy and GIS areal extent mapped of area impacted. All should reference the management practice or benefit being targeted if possible (e.g., encouraging compliance, establishing fisheries sanctuaries, increasing fish population densities, engaging public or political support; creating financial sustainability of operations, etc.).</p>
<p>2.4 Management Program Demonstrates Improved or Sustained Resource Status.</p> <p>Coastal or management program has demonstrated basic operations that are generating sustained or improved resources and benefits (fish abundance, community resilience) supported by USCTI program activities. This indicator and outputs link to Indicator 3.4 and 5.4)</p> <p>Documentation: Pre- and Post- assessments, M&E results; media reports, scientific reports with geographic information of area reported, and related USCTI activity reports that supported or promoted progress on the theme where benefits were seen.</p>
<p>Rationale: Regional and coordinated institution-building supports sustainable management of resources across the Coral Triangle. The indicator tracks the areal extent over which that is occurring within coastal and marine resource areas outside of marine protected areas.</p>
<p>Data Collection and Analysis Methodology: The baseline of area within Priority Geographies, coastal resource and fishery management areas is based on spatial mapping using a standard protocol, and nationally recognized boundaries, and local knowledge where appropriate. "Improved management" will be reported for activities where the USAID-supported program is plausibly linked to the improvements observed. Project managers and/or NGO country teams will collate data on the baseline of Priority Geography areas (ha) and those areas under "improved management." "Improved management" will be determined through the application of locally adopted protocols or standards as noted above. Documentation will consist of geospatially- referenced maps and technical reports. The data will also include area (ha) of Priority Geographies as appropriate to provide context and scale for the areas where interventions are occurring.</p>
<p>Disaggregated by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Country, Level or scale of jurisdiction of MPA (local, district/municipal, national, regional) • Stage of development of management programs (2.1 to 2.4 above) • Types of management practices in place and documented
<p>Data source: Designated national agencies or resource management boards within Coral Triangle countries; local communities (where appropriate); field management teams; and non-government organizations.</p>
<p>Data Verification: Boundaries plotted on a map and area verifiable through credible data sources.</p>
<p>Baseline Information: The baseline is October 2009.</p>

Indicator 3. Number of policies, laws, agreements, or regulations promoting sustainable natural resource management and conservation that are implemented as a result of USG assistance.	FY	Target	Actual
	9	11	3
	10	22	29
	11	24	18
	12	20	21
	13	33	16

Unit of measure: Number of regional, national, or local policies, laws, agreements & regulations

	FY 09		FY 10		FY 11		FY 12		FY 13	
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
Regional	1	1	3	0	2	2	5	6	9	8
Indonesia	1	0	2	5	10	5	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	1	0	5	0	3	1	3	4	6	5
Papua New Guinea	1	0	4	3	4	1	5	3	6	0
Philippines	5	2	4	13	1	1	5	3	6	2
Solomon Islands	1	0	4	7	2	2	0	1	1	0
Timor-Leste	1	0	0	1	2	2	2	4	5	1

Custom indicators 3.1 to 3.4 disaggregate the outcomes by level or stage of the policy process from 1) approach is studied/ recommended, 2) approach is accepted, 3) approach is implemented, and 4) approach is institutionalized/ codified.

FY13 Progress Against Sub Indicators

	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4
Regional		6	2	
Malaysia	4	1		
PNG				
Philippines	2			
Solomon Islands				
Timor-Leste		1		

Definition: Policies, laws, agreements, regulations, decisions, executive orders or guidance/position papers include those studied, developed, proposed, recommended or presented (3.1), formally endorsed, accepted or adopted (3.2); tested or implemented (3.3) or institutionalized/legislated (3.4) by government, non-government, civil society, private sector stakeholders or joint cooperating/managing bodies with the intent to strengthen sustainable natural resource management. Under CTI, these may support the following:

- Regional: Multilateral dialogue and agreements, coordinated action and/or policy endorsements
- National: Laws, ordinances, policies and/or agreements among local jurisdictions for marine and coastal resource management
- Local: Laws, ordinances, policies within a governance unit and/or agreements among jurisdictions or different stakeholder groups/sectors for marine and coastal resource management

3.1 Policies and practices studied, developed, proposed, recommended or presented

Studies and recommendations for policy advancement are developed and presented to local, municipal, or national governments, the CT6 NCCs or technical working groups for action.

Documentation: Copy of product that was delivered and a) agenda and minutes of event (or activity report) where developed or delivered; or b) transmittal email or letter.

3.2 Approach is endorsed or accepted.

Recommended or draft policies, laws, regulations, decisions/executive orders or guidance /positions from authorized bodies (e.g., community to regional working groups or boards) endorsed and presented to an authorized regulatory or implementing organization for trial and further development.

Documentation: Minutes of meeting where recommendation is reviewed, Chairman's Summary with Decision statement (e.g. SOM), Letter from Authorized government officer on endorsement/acceptance; training curriculum, documented use of the approach in subsequent action.

3.3 Practice authorized/implemented, policy/practice adopted, budget approved.

Endorsed or accepted policies, laws, regulations, decisions/executive orders or guidance/positions from authorized decision- making bodies passed to a regulatory or implementing organization for trial, implementation or further development.

Documentation: Signed work plan, LGU authorization/work order, official document approving LGU regulation, official planning document with budget, official document promoting/piloting approach or policy, activity report with authorized preface or letter from host / implementing agency to validate it as official result.

3.4 Policy created/institutionalized long term.

Executive orders/decrees/regulations registered at community or municipal levels, legislation passed at municipal, national or international level to ensure perpetuity of the policy.
Documentation: Copy of bilateral decree among community leaders, LGU registered regulation, at higher levels this could be a national law or regulations, or a multilateral trade agreement. Test: Policy should last longer than the term of the person who authorized it.
Rationale: Regional and coordinated institution-building supports sustainable management of resources across the Coral Triangle. Policies, laws, agreements, regulations, and decisions underpin institution-building and strengthened regional governance. Each higher level of policy advancement (i.e., guidance vs. regulation vs. legislation) indicates the greater likelihood of institutionalizing the reform.
Data Collection and Analysis Methodology: Project managers from each US CTI partner will submit information semi- annually to the Coral Triangle Support Partnership (CTSP) where it will be consolidated into an Excel spreadsheet. It may be necessary for USCTI teams to create or support the documentation (minutes, photos of discussion, before and after pictures of adopted action) where the stakeholder does not normally create these.
Disaggregate by: Country and theme (e.g., MPA, EAFM, CCA, etc.) and level of policy actions (3.1 through 3.4). Since theme integration is a mandate, an “integration” theme has been included to avoid double counting or ambiguity.
Data source: Designated national or local agencies within Coral Triangle countries with authority over marine areas; communities or field management teams; and non-government organizations.
Data Verification: Copies of policies and laws or other indicator accomplishments will be available for verification; reports or photos of agreement ceremonies.
Baseline Information: Existing policies, laws, agreements or regulations that already conform to the criteria for this indicator as of October 2009.

Indicator 4. Number of people receiving training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation as a result of USG assistance.	FY	Target	Actual
	9	921	1,325
	10	867	1,944
	11	1,715	2,860
	12	1,552	3,573
	13	1,021	952

Unit of measure: Number of persons receiving training in ecosystem approach to fisheries management (EAFM), MPA management, integrated coastal management, climate change adaptation, and other training activities conducted under the USCTI Program

	FY 09		FY 10			FY 11			FY 12			FY 13		
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual- M	Actual- F	Target	Actual- M	Actual- F	Target	Actual- M	Actual- F	Target	Actual- M	Actual- F
Regional	386	386	80	5	3	40	16	8	85	46	16	231	107	60
Indonesia	50	50	240	306	124	150	464	50	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	0	0	140	179	97	230	346	291	180	599	770	175	130	164
PNG	122	122	137	179	97	240	340	169	140	507	66	97	0	0
Philippines	187	591	70	463	240	625	527	314	397	970	269	168	206	92
Solomon Islands	130	130	130	16	5	350	130	125	350	49	55	200	27	3
Timor-Leste	46	46	70	200	30	80	60	20	400	183	43	150	140	23

Note: Custom indicators 4.1 to 4.4 disaggregate the target audience by level of management authority and skill required from 1) awareness for community, 2) knowledge/skill for resource user and professionals, 3) management knowledge on topic for resource managers, and 4) strategic planning advice on approach for leaders. Both formal training (organized activity with curriculum) and informal capacity development (information exchanges and advising/coaching) are recognized.

FY13 Progress Against Sub Indicators

	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4
Regional			167	
Malaysia	267	27		
PNG				
Philippines	47	164	87	
Solomon Islands		30		
Timor-Leste	18	68	63	14

Definition: The number of individuals participating in formal and informal learning or consultation activities intended for teaching or exchanging knowledge and information on natural resources management and biodiversity conservation with designated instructors/ mentors/ advisors/ lead persons, and learning objectives and outcomes, conducted fulltime, short-term or intermittently. This includes formal and non-formal training activities, and consists of transfer or exchange of knowledge, skills or attitudes through structured learning and follow-up activities, or through less structured means to solve problems, change behavior/practice, educate or advice counterparts, or fill identified performance gaps. Formal training can consist of long- term academic degree programs, short- or long-term non-degree technical courses in academic or other settings, non-academic seminars, workshops, on-the-job learning experiences, observational study tours, distance learning exercises or interventions. Informal training or information exchange and coaching can include public outreach/ awareness- building activities such as exhibits, school programs, or community meetings, and in some cases advisory briefings with counterparts. Subject areas include: EAFM, MPAs and MPA networks, integrated coastal management, climate change adaptation, sustainable financing, and other training topics relevant for coastal and marine management and conservation in the Coral Triangle.

<p>4.1 Awareness for Community/Civil Society: Target audiences are generally the community (schools, civil audiences, private sector, other sectors) who are informed about opportunities or new information for them to engage in coastal resources management activities for their own benefit and sustainable ecosystems.</p> <p>Documentation: Evidence can include media reports, sign-in registrations, activity report of from other organizer (may not be USCTI), photos with supporting narrative or documentation on content, speakers, participants, kilos of trash collected, etc. For a large, longer campaign/activity, pre-and post-perception surveys are good documentation. Where needed, estimates on gender and other disaggregated counts can be used with photo or other media backups. Evidence for informal training or coaching can include staff trip reports with minutes or notes of discussions with counterparts, when possible supported by photos or other means.</p>
<p>4.2 Knowledge and Skills for Resource User Groups/Professionals Target audiences are generally the resource users (fishermen, fish processors, coastal industries, tourism operators, seaweed farmers, fish sellers), or professionals doing their assigned tasks (extension officer, trainer, regular supporters such as community groups who partner with programs). Participants are nominated by their organization and responsible for using the skill/knowledge in their professional work. Training is generally of longer duration (more than 1 day).</p> <p>Documentation: Registration forms/sign in sheets, group photo, activity description, log forms, copies of certificates, mentoring dialogs, course evaluation, home organization statement/record. Evidence for informal training or coaching can include staff trip reports with minutes or notes of discussions with counterparts, when possible supported by photos or other means.</p>
<p>4.3 Management Knowledge for Advisors/Managers: Target audiences are academics, government officials, master trainers, or implementation managers of private sector partners or NGOs. Duration would likely be several days or intermittent, such as duration of part or all of the applied activity.</p> <p>Documentation: Activity or trip reports from trainee to home institution, completed work orders, training syllabus/agenda, mentoring dialogs, presentations/materials, photo documentation, curricula, and certifications. Reports from follow-on activities (assessment, action) based on training also accepted if liked to training team</p>
<p>4.4 Strategic Planning Advise for Policymaker/Leader: Targeted audience includes Director of Agencies, policy-makers, legislators, corporate leaders, other experts and leaders of partner organizations.</p> <p>Documentation: Minutes and agenda and copies of materials presented in briefings, photo documentation and agenda of events they lead, or site tours, activity/trip reports from expert or USCTI Activity Manager.</p> <p>Rationale: Capacity building for legislation, policy, environmental management and enforcement will be critical to the creation and effective management of fisheries, MPAs and Networks and adaptation to climate change across the region and different messages and outputs are needed from different stakeholders as inputs to the resulting outcome. A balance of broad, civil trainings/awareness and skill development in professionals, and political context are needed for different stakeholders and contexts.</p> <p>Data Collection and Analysis Methodology: Data will be recorded at each training or knowledge exchange activity, and tracked using the PMP tracking tool (Excel spreadsheet). Data on the location and subject of trainings will be collected. For informal coaching or information exchange, activity reports from the CTSP team can suffice.</p> <p>Disaggregated by: Country, gender and subject area/theme (if feasible). Since theme integration is a mandate, an “integration” theme has been included to avoid double counting or ambiguity. Formal and informal training may be disaggregated if needed.</p> <p>Data source: Designated national agencies within Coral Triangle countries with authority over marine areas; field management teams; non-government organizations or organizer of events with official documentation (photos, programs, activity reports).</p> <p>Data Verification: Sign-in sheets that show lists of participants in trainings by day, gender and subject area verifiable through credible data sources. For larger awareness or consultation events, photo documentation with program, presentations given, etc., can be used and estimates allowed for gender and disaggregated groups based on photos and other media evidence. Information on follow-up contact with trainees in cases of longer or more targeted training should be available.</p> <p>Baseline Information: Baseline October 2009 assumed to be zero.</p>

Indicator 5. Number of laws, policies, agreements, or regulations addressing climate change proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of USG assistance.	FY	Target	Actual
	09	0	0
	10	6	1
	11	5	2
	12	4	1
	13	6	1

Unit of measure: Number of laws, policies, agreements, or regulations

	FY 09		FY 10		FY 11		FY 12		FY 13	
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
Regional	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	0	0	1	0	1		-	-	-	-
Malaysia	0	0	1	0	0		0	0	0	0
Papua New Guinea	0	0	1	0	1		2	0	1	0
Philippines	0	0	1	1	2		1	0	3	1
Solomon Islands	0	0	1	0	1		0	0	0	0
Timor-Leste	0	0	1	0	0		1	1	2	0

Note: Custom indicators 5.1 to 5.4 disaggregate the outcomes by level or stage of the policy process from 1) approach is studied/ recommended, 2) approach is accepted, 3) approach is implemented, and 4) approach is institutionalized/ codified.

FY13 Progress Against Sub Indicators

	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4
Regional				
Malaysia				
PNG				
Philippines	1			
Solomon Islands				
Timor-Leste				

Definition: Policies, laws, agreements, and regulations, decisions, executive orders or guidance/position papers include those studied, developed, proposed, recommended or presented (5.1); formally endorsed, accepted or adopted (5.2); tested or implemented (5.3); or institutionalized/legislated (5.4) by government, non-government, civil society, private sector stakeholders or joint cooperating/managing bodies with the intent to explicitly address the impacts of climate change. Under CTI, these may support the following:

1. Regional: Multilateral dialogue and agreements, coordinated action and/or policy endorsements
2. National: Laws, ordinances, policies and/or agreements among local jurisdictions or stakeholder groups for adaptation to climate change
3. Local: Laws, ordinances, policies within a governance unit and/or agreements among jurisdictions or different stakeholder groups/sector for adaptation to climate change

5.1 Policies and practices studied, developed, proposed, recommended or presented

Studies and recommendations for policy advancement are developed and presented to local, municipal, or national governments, the CT6 NCCs or technical working groups for action.

Documentation: Copy of product that was delivered and a) agenda and minutes of event (or activity report) where developed or delivered; or b) transmittal email or letter.

5.2 Approach is endorsed or accepted.

Recommended or draft policies, laws, regulations, decisions/executive orders or guidance / positions from authorized bodies (e.g., community to regional working groups or boards) endorsed and presented to an authorized regulatory or implementing organization for trial and further development.

Documentation: Minutes of meeting where recommendation is reviewed, Chairman's Summary with Decision statement (e.g., SOM), Letter from Authorized government officer on endorsement/acceptance; training curriculum, documented use of the approach in subsequent action.

5.3 Practice authorized/implemented, policy/practice adopted, budget approved.

Endorsed or accepted policies, laws, regulations, decisions/executive orders or guidance / positions from authorized decision-making bodies passed to a regulatory or implementing organization for trial, implementation or further development. Includes budget authorization to the implementing agency, agreements with MOUs, Action Plans, legal drafting, etc.

Documentation: Signed work plan, LGU authorization/work order, official document approving LGU regulation, official planning document with budget, official document promoting/piloting approach or policy, activity report with authorized preface or letter from host / implementing agency to validate it as official result.

5.4 Policy created/institutionalized long term.

Executive orders/decrees/regulations registered at community or municipal levels, legislation passed at municipal, national or international level to ensure perpetuity of the policy.
Documentation: Copy of bilateral decree among community leaders, LGU registered regulation, at higher levels this could be a national law or regulations, or a multilateral trade agreement. Test: Policy should last longer than the term of the person who authorized it.
Rationale: The formal and informal institutional structures in the form of laws, policies, agreements, regulations and decisions are essential aspects of many USAID programs because they provide the enabling environment on which actions are built and maintained. Each higher level of policy advancement (i.e., guidance vs. regulation vs. legislation) indicates the greater likelihood of institutionalizing the reform. CCA is a new policy field, and therefore much guidance is needed to add CCA to coastal management and Disaster Risk Reduction objectives.
Data Collection and Analysis Methodology: Data will be collected using an Excel spreadsheet (PMP tracking tool). It may be necessary for USCTI teams to create or support the documentation (minutes, photos of discussion, before and after pictures of adopted action) where the stakeholder does not normally create these.
Disaggregated by: Country and level of implementation (e.g., regional, national and site), and level of policy actions (5.1 through 5.4).
Data source: Designated national and local agencies within Coral Triangle countries with authority over coastal areas in coordination with communities or field management teams and non-government organizations.
Data Verification: Copies of policies and laws or other indicator accomplishments will be available for verification; reports or photos of agreement ceremonies.
Baseline Information: Existing policies, laws, agreements or regulations that already conform to the criteria for this indicator as of October 2009.

Indicator 6. Number of public-private partnerships formed as a result of USG assistance.	FY	Target	Actual
	09	2	0
	10	7	8
	11	10	1
	12	6	6
	13	8	0

Unit of measure: Number of public-private partnerships formed supporting regional, national institution building and governance, including strengthened local or site management and seascape management

	FY 09		FY 10		FY 11		FY 12		FY 13	
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
Regional	-	-	-	-	1	0	0	0	2	0
Indonesia	0	0	1	4	1	0	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Papua New Guinea	0	0	1	0	4	1	1	2	2	0
Philippines	2	0	2	1	2	0	1	0	1	0
Solomon Islands	0	0	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
Timor-Leste	0	0	1	0	1	0	3	3	3	0

Note: New custom indicators were not developed for this indicator; however an expansion of the definition to include corporate social responsibility actions for ad-hoc and routine activities is also recognized as this often initiates longer-term and deeper future partnerships.

Definition: A partnership is considered formed when there is a clear agreement, usually but not necessarily written, to work together to achieve a common objective. There must be either cash, a sharing of resources or in-kind significant contribution to the effort by both the public and the private entity to achieve the objective. An operating unit or an implementing mechanism may form more than one partnership with the same entity, but this likely to be rare. The partnership could include sponsorship of a single event or a longer-term on-going relationship at different scales of value; joint research or applied studies or gear development, or serving together on management committees. Public entities include: the USG, developed country governments, multilateral development institutions, national or local governments of developing countries, and universities or other arms of national governments. For-profit enterprises and NGOs are considered private. In counting partnerships we are not counting individual transactions, although a single partnership may consist of multiple transactions.

Documentation: USCTI activity report, minutes of meetings, joint work plan or work orders, photo documentation, media reports, co-branded activities or materials; products of joint efforts (studies, activities); record of cost/ contribution by private entity.

Rationale: This indicator measures USG contribution towards developing the leveraging of public and private resources to regional, national and local institution-building and governance, including strengthened target area management and seascapes, which is critical to improved and sustained management.

Data Collection and Analysis Methodology: Public-private partnerships that have been established with CTI support will be analyzed. To the extent that the partnerships support better regional, national or local management and coordination, they will be incorporated into an Excel spreadsheet

Disaggregate by: Country.

Data source: Designated national and local agencies within Coral Triangle countries with authority over coastal and marine areas in coordination with field management teams and non-government organizations.

Data Verification: Lists of partnerships verifiable through credible data sources and explanations.

Baseline Information: Baseline is October 2009, assumed to be zero. All new partnerships will contribute to this indicator.

Indicator 7. Number of climate change vulnerability assessments conducted as a result of USG assistance								FY	Target	Actual
								09	-	-
								10	-	-
								11	-	-
								12	10	7
								13	1	0
Unit of measure: Number of assessments										
	FY 09		FY 10		FY 11		FY 12		FY 13	
							Target	Actual	Target	Actual
Regional	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0
Papua New Guinea	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	0	0
Philippines	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	0	0
Solomon Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	1	0
Timor-Leste	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	0	0
Definition: Where existing vulnerability assessments carried out under national or donor processes are not sufficient for developing and implementing an adaptation program, a climate vulnerability assessment should be conducted using best practices, at a relevant temporal and spatial scale for the envisioned program, and involving key stakeholders. Best practices include the participatory identification of priority climate-sensitive sectors, livelihoods or systems; identification of priority populations and regions; assessment of anticipated climate and non-climate stresses; estimates of potential impacts; and assessment of exposure, sensitivity and adaptive capacity of the system to climate stresses. Targets are annual.										
Rationale: Vulnerability assessments that take climate and non-climate stressors into account form the basis for adaptation programming by presenting an integrated problem analysis. A vulnerability assessment should inform, and will help to justify, an adaptation program by indicating why certain strategies or activities are necessary to minimize exposure to climate stress, reduce sensitivity, or strengthen adaptive capacity. A range of methods may be used, depending on the decision context, including participatory workshops, community-based PRA-type assessments, economic assessments, risk and vulnerability mapping, etc.										
Data Compilation and Analysis Methodology: Documentation will consist of copies of Vulnerability Assessments conducted, report on results of VA conducted and/or presentations describing assessment results. This will be supported by the Terms of Reference for conducting the assessments and information on the members of the Vulnerability Assessment team including roles, responsibilities and contact information. These items will be sent to the CTSP RPO for CTSP related targets or the PI DCoP for PI targets.										
Disaggregated by: 1. Country										
Data source: USCTI Support Program Activity Managers.										
Data Verification: Copies of assessments will be available for verification. Copies of documents will be retained by Activity Managers.										
Baseline Information: The baseline as of October 2010 is considered zero.										

Indicator 8. Number of institutions with improved capacity to address climate change issues as a result of USG assistance.	FY	Target	Actual
	09	-	-
	10	-	-
	11	-	-
	12	26	18
	13	15**	6

Unit of measure: Number of institutions.

	FY 09		FY 10		FY 11		FY 12		FY 13	
							Target	Actual	Target	Actual
Regional	-	-	-	-	-	-		-		-
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1
Papua New Guinea	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	2***	0
Philippines	-	-	-	-	-	-	7*	9	7	4
Solomon Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	1	2	0
Timor-Leste	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	2	1

*Value of 7 was submitted in Year 4 workplan, although the correct figure should have been 10.

**Value of 15 was submitted in Year 5 workplan, although the correct figure should have been 16.

***Value of 2 was submitted in Year 5 workplan, although the correct figure should have been 3.

Definition: Institutions with improved capacity will be better able to govern, coordinate, analyze, advise or make technical decisions or to provide inputs to decision-making related to climate resilience, clean energy, or Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+). This includes capacity to engage local communities to ensure that policies, plans, budgets and investments reflect local realities and ensure that local communities benefit from climate change investments in adaptation, clean energy, and REDD+. Relevant institutions might include public sector entities (ministries, departments, working groups, local government units, academic institutions, Marine Protected Managements boards etc.) private sector entities, community groups (women's groups, community-based organizations (CBOs) or NGOs, farmers or fishing groups), trade unions or others. Some examples of ways to enhance capacity could include participating in assessment or planning exercises, receiving relevant training, or gaining new equipment or inputs necessary for planning, assessment and management. Technical exchanges, certifications, or trainings could improve the capacity of an institution to engage with climate change adaptation, clean energy or REDD+. Changes to the institutional or policy environment, for example, facilitating collaboration between scientists and policymakers, or workshops or planning processes across sectors or themes (e.g., agriculture, environment, forestry, energy, and water) may also enhance capacity. Targets are annual.

Rationale: Good governance related to climate change is a precondition for successful adaptation, REDD+ and clean energy programs.

Data source: USCTI Support Program Activity Managers.

Data Compilation and Analysis Methodology: USCTI Support Program Activity Managers will compile data for institutions receiving technical support identifying relevant activity and recipient details. Source documents will include descriptions of technical content from trainings, workshops, technical exchanges, or other assistance activities contributing to building of institutional capacity. Source documentation may also include training materials, assessment materials, proceedings or activity reports describing the assistance, participant lists from workshops or trainings with daily signed attendance sheets, copies of certificates of completion, correspondence documenting content and duration of technical exchanges, correspondence from recipients describing and verifying type of assistance received, and documentation of equipment provided to enhance climate change planning or management. Different sub-sections of any single institution that are geographically or hierarchically distinct will be treated as a separate institution for the purpose of measurement. For example, the national, regional and local office of a Ministry of Fisheries will be treated as separate institutions. Each Program team member (CTSP, NOAA and the PI) may count the same institutions towards their respective targets; however, each Program team member can only count a respective institution once. For example, NOAA, CTSP and the PI may all count support to a national Ministry of Fisheries as targets achieved; however, if there is repeated capacity building assistance provided to the national Ministry of Fisheries over the course of the Program, it can still only be counted once by CTSP, NOAA, and/or the PI. In addition wherein a single individual is a member of more than one institution, it is the number of institutions the individual represent rather than the individual that will count towards targets.

Disaggregated by:

1. Adaptation, REDD+, Clean energy, Cross-cutting
2. Country
3. Type of institution (government; other)

Data Verification: Copies of source documentation will be available for verification. Copies of documents will be retained by Activity Managers.

Baseline Information: The baseline as of October 2010 is considered zero.

Indicator 9: Number of women or girls receiving training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation as a result of USG assistance. <i>Unit of measure:</i> Number of women or girls receiving training in ecosystem approach to fisheries management (EAFM), MPA management, integrated coastal management, climate change adaptation, and other training activities conducted under the US CTI Program.	FY	Target	Actual
	09	-	-
	10	-	-
	11	-	-
	12	466	1,164
	13	275	342

	FY 09		FY 10		FY 11		FY 12		FY 13	
							Target	Actual	Target	Actual
Regional	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	16	38*	60
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	54	770	53	164
Papua New Guinea	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	66	29	0
Philippines	-	-	-	-	-	-	119	269	50	92
Solomon Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	105	0	60	3
Timor-Leste	-	-	-	-	-	-	120	43	45	23

*38 was the figure included in the Year 5 workplan, but has been corrected to 69, increasing the overall target to 306.

Definition: The number of women or girls participating in learning activities intended for teaching or imparting knowledge and information on natural resources management and biodiversity conservation with designated instructors, mentors or lead persons, learning objectives, and outcomes, conducted fulltime or intermittently. This includes formal and non-formal training activities, and consists of transfer of knowledge, skills, or attitudes through structured learning and follow-up activities, or through less structured means to solve problems or fill identified performance gaps. Training can consist of long-term academic degree programs, short- or long-term non-degree technical courses in academic or other settings, non-academic seminars, workshops, on-the-job learning experiences, observational study tours, or distance learning exercises or interventions. Subject areas include: EAFM, MPAs and MPA networks, integrated coastal management, climate change adaptation, sustainable financing, and other training activities relevant for coastal and marine management and conservation in the Coral Triangle.

Rationale: Capacity building for legislation, policy, environmental management and enforcement will be critical to the creation and effective management of fisheries, MPAs and Networks and adaptation to climate change across the region.

Data Collection and Analysis Methodology: Data will be recorded at each training activity, and combined using an Excel spreadsheet.

Disaggregate by: Country, and by subject Area

Data source: Designated national or sub-national agencies within Coral Triangle countries with authority over marine areas; field management teams; and non-government organizations.

Data Verification: Sign-up sheets that show lists of participants in trainings by day, gender and subject area verifiable through credible data sources.

Baseline Information: Baseline October 2011 assumed to be zero.

Indicator 10. Number of stakeholders with increased capacity to adapt to the impacts of climate variability and change as a result of USG assistance. Unit of measure: Number of organizations.							FY	Target	Actual
							09	-	-
							10	-	-
							11	-	-
							12	4	4
							13	2	1

	FY 09		FY 10		FY 11		FY 12		FY 13	
							Target	Actual	Target	Actual
Timor-Leste	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	2	1

Definition: Adaptive capacity is the ability to adjust to climate change, to moderate potential damages, to take advantage of opportunities, or to cope with the consequences. USG support to increase adaptive capacity should aim beyond only the near term, to also have benefits in the middle and longer term. An increase in adaptive capacity can be shown with the use of surveys or assessments of capacities. Having the “ability to adjust” to climate change impacts will measure an objective of the project to deal with climate stresses (in the context of other stresses). Stakeholders with improved adaptive capacity may be:

- Implementing risk-reducing practices/actions to improve resilience to climate change, for example:
- Implementing water-saving strategies to deal with increasing water stress
- Making index-based micro-insurance available to assist farmers in dealing with increasing weather variability
- Adjusting farming practices like soil management, crop choice, or seeds, to better cope with climate stress
- Implementing education campaigns to promote the use of risk reducing practices, like use of storm shelters and bed nets that help people cope with climate stress

Using climate information in decision making, for example:

- Utilizing short term weather forecasts to inform decision-making, for example, by farmer cooperatives, disaster or water managers
- Utilizing climate projections or scenarios to inform planning over medium to longer term timescales, for example, for infrastructure or land use planning
- Conducting climate vulnerability assessment to inform infrastructure design or planning as “due diligence”

This indicator relates most closely to two of the three main categories under the adaptation pillar: support for improved information and analysis, and implementation of climate change strategies. The narrative accompanying this indicator should describe adaptive capacity in the project context and indicate the stakeholders involved. Targets are annual.

Linkage to Long-Term Outcome or Impact: This indicator is a measure of stakeholders’ abilities to understand, plan, and act as climate stresses evolve. The ability to deal with climate change will depend on awareness, information, tools, technical knowledge, organization, and financial resources, which are partly captured by this indicator.

Indicator Type: Outcome.

Unit of Measure: Stakeholders, as defined by the project is organization.

Use of Indicator: These results will help to estimate the coverage and effectiveness of USAID’s portfolio.

Data Source and Reporting Frequency: Data for this indicator should come from project documentation about activities and stakeholders engaged, ideally validated by surveys or interviews to ensure the use, retention, and continuation of risk reducing measures, information use, or other forms of adaptive capacity . Project implementers should gather data about stakeholder capacities through standard M&E procedures, such as quarterly and annual reports. A baseline survey or assessment of capabilities should be updated over the course of the project at regular intervals. US CTI Support Program Activity Managers.

Known Data Limitations:
Reliability: Consistent methods should be used from year to year to capture this indicator. Timeliness: Projects may not be able to report on this indicator in terms of actual use of information or implementation of risk reducing practices in initial years.

Disaggregate(s):

- Implementing risk reducing practices or actions to improve resilience to climate change.
- Using climate information in decision making.

Baseline Timeframe: Baseline October 2011 assumed to be zero.

4. IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGES AND SOLUTIONS

4.1 Project challenges

Year 5 presents a number of challenges for project implementation. Emphasizing Year 5 outcomes and deliverables requires country teams to focus not on emerging opportunities related to workstreams but delivery of commitments and outcomes. Funding in some countries is constricted to the point of requiring difficult prioritization among program activities while other countries are experiencing larger pipelines than were originally predicated at this point in the project due to decisions to match CTSP schedules with those of government partners. Other notable challenges are included below.

4.2 Regional challenges

Different capacity levels across the CT

Among the CT6, the capacity at the national scale to adopt the CTMPAS varies considerably and thus the CTMPAS needs to be very sensitive to the context of the CT6 and their variable systems and capacity to take it forward. That said, it is impressive how during the course of the four MPA Regional Exchanges, how well the CT6 have come to understand their differences and how well they are trying to listen to each other in the MPA / network discussions.

Definitions matter

MPA means many different things in different contexts so getting a clear understanding across the CT6 region is a challenge. However, once a common definition is found and agreed on through the CTMPAS, it is much easier to move ahead.

Data can be inconsistent

The MPA data in several countries still seems to have discrepancies between the official data and the data provided to the CT Atlas.

4.3 National program challenges

Activity programming, funding pipelines and achievement of expected outcomes

Malaysia: Programming and funds utilization are on schedule for CTSP Malaysia. The overall objective of CTSP in Sabah was the gazettement of the 1.2 million hectare Tun Mustapha National Marine Park. Given the complexity and size of this undertaking it is unlikely that this outcome will be achieved by the end of CTSP. However, considerable progress has been achieved and a government timetable to establish the park by 2015 has been agreed upon. Other project commitments are expected to be achieved as scheduled.

Papua New Guinea: CTSP activities in PNG present very unique challenges. The US dollar has depreciated by an estimated 25% in the past several years while CTSP funding has not increased. PNG was already the most expensive operational environment of any CTI-CFF country. WWF PNG has experienced management and technical staff turnover. Since the beginning of CTSP four years ago, there have been three country managers, three conservation directors and numerous changes in technical staff. For a larger part of CTSP Year 4, the Department of Conservation (DEC) was without an office and difficult to contact. NCC meetings were very infrequent averaging one or fewer per year and meetings were called on short notice, making coordination difficult. Though benefitting from a stable staff for the last several years, costs in Milne Bay have nevertheless soared making it very difficult to carry out operations in the large and relative remote area – yet good progress has still been made. Activities in Manus have generally moved on schedule and significant achievements already made, with project commitments expected to be achieved at this site.

Philippines: The CTSP Philippines program current faces a large pipeline particularly related to its University Mentoring Program (UMP). To ensure the success of this program, implementation was delayed until the Philippines government would be able to take ownership of this program. In February, the CTSP COP met with CTSP Philippines teams and with USAID PH to discuss the pipeline, and agreement was reached on the plan for utilization of all UMP funds as well as remaining non-UMP funds. While the pipeline presents certain challenges, significant achievements have been made and the overall program is generally on schedule and expected to achieve desired outcomes.

Solomon Islands: CTSP support to the Solomon Islands has focused largely on climate change adaptation through the formation of the national CCA forum with CTSP support; the passage of a national protected areas act; the identification of five new community-based MPAs in Gizo as a demonstration of new authorities provided under the protected areas act; and the demonstration of an integrated mobile platform for collecting, consolidating and analyzing data on inshore fisheries for management decisions. At this point, activities and spending are on target. However, because the series of community-based MPAs are the first set of protected areas formed under the new Protected Areas Act, it is unclear whether this process will be completed by the end of CTSP. The COP will travel to Gizo in May to assess and assist in this process. There has also been considerable staff turnover in Solomon Islands over the course of CTSP. While this turnover has not been as frequent as in Papua New Guinea, it has hampered CTSP implementation.

Timor-Leste: USAID Timor-Leste was late obligating its CTSP Year 5 funds and, as expected, this has had programming implications. While the pipeline for CTSP TL is larger than expected at this point in the project, RPO discussions with CI and the CI country manager indicate that activities were budgeted accurately but depend to some extent on Timor-Leste government readiness to move quickly enough to absorb funds given the late obligation. The COP, DCOP and CTSP Program Management Team (PMT) will hold monthly conference calls and COP and PMT members will increase the intensity of engagement with country and regional teams over the coming months to ensure effective and efficient implementation.

Reporting and documentation by country teams

Effective reporting and source documentation continues to be a challenge for site-based teams. These teams are staffed with technical personnel and most lack M&E or communications staff. The online documentation submission tool (PROMOD) has been effective in increasing compliance with reporting but, unfortunately has not achieved expected levels of reporting and source documentation submittal.

A consultant team was fielded to Solomon Islands to provide additional assistance and the COP and DCOP will engage directly with Papua New Guinea teams to secure documentation. Additional consultant support will be engaged to assist in completing reporting and source documentation over the next six months of the project.

Malaysia

International relations presents navigational challenges

The political environment may prove to be a hurdle for the LRFT workstream. The LRFT consuming countries are not part of CTI nor of ASEAN so those relationships and mechanisms are not available to support efforts at implementing activities. The LRFT producers are also keen to work with Taiwan, which has a sound, functioning traceability system, though there may be concerns that engaging closely with Taiwan will be viewed unfavorably by mainland/PRC China.

Malaysian elections disrupt planning

The next Malaysian general election will be held on May 5, 2013, following the dissolution of the Parliament announced by the Prime Minister on April 3, 2013. The announcement of an election was a much-anticipated event by the people and stakeholders in the country in general. Due to the uncertainty in late 2012 regarding the timing of the general election, some stakeholders were reluctant

to commit to their involvement in activities, disrupting scheduling of activities. Additionally, conducting community consultation during the general election lead to politicizing of the issue (i.e., TMP gazettment), which is counterproductive to CTSP efforts.

Unexpected security issues affected implementation

The recent intrusion into Sabah, Malaysia from a group from Sulu, Philippines created a security issues throughout the eastern coast of Sabah. In response to this, WWF-Malaysia management has issued short-term safety advisory for staff not to travel to islands, limiting work with local stakeholders. However, there are opportunities that arise from this, e.g., an increase in security patrols was a deterrent to illegal activities such as fish bombing.

Recruitment for replacing staff slower than expected

Both the Team Leader and the Fisheries Officer for the WWF-Malaysia Kudat team left their positions at the end of December 2012. Finding replacements for these positions has not been successful as of March 2013. This increased pressure on other staff in the team and inhibited smooth working and division of duties.

Papua New Guinea

Local Partner MECCN faced with challenges in reporting to TNC

Manus Environment Conservation Communities network (MECCN) is one of TNC's main partners in implementing community-based activities in Manus. A grant agreement (using AusAID rather than CTSP funds) was signed between TNC and MECCN in August to support some climate change objectives as well as Pacific Islands Voyage. Funds were deposited into MECCN account, and to date, no proper financial acquittals and program report has been submitted to the TNC-PNG program. As such, other partners such as WWF and WCS lost trust and confidence in MECCN as a local partner. Such poor performance from an implementing partner also delayed some implementation of activities related to CTSP program for Manus.

Local partner Civil Society Organization (CSO) Forum faces challenges in meeting formalities

Manus CSO Forum is another TNC partner in Manus. This organization was designated to take the lead on supporting the formulation of the CC Policy, EAFM Policy, and also the provincial legislation for Manus on environment and conservation. In order to complete its work, CSO Forum needed to register as an independent entity with the government; TNC supported CSO Forum in this effort, but the certificate has still not been issued by the government. This delay means that CSO Forum has not been able to conduct its work as planned and therefore TNC was unable to meet its objectives on CC and EAFM policies. Additionally the consultation on provincial legislation which CSO Forum was designated to lead has not happened yet.

Manus governor's legal challenges distract from NRM program support

The former governor of Manus has disputed the election results of July 2012. While a lower court pronounced the election results valid, the former governor has pushed his case to the Supreme Court.

By law, during this legal dispute, the current governor does not have access to funding allocated to Manus. This has disempowered the current governor from supporting community NRM programs that are managed by CBOs, and local partners. This also has affected the Manus governor ability to network with fellow governors under the Bismarck Provincial Governors network.

Community-based leadership

The two current Nuakata-Iabam-Pahilele Area Community Management Area Chairmen are not working well with their communities or their CBO Chairman. CI is currently working with the CBO Chairman and communities to facilitate new elections for the Chairmen positions with the understanding that CI will only provide technical support in the process and will in no way be involved in the actual election itself.

CBO registration process too long

While the CBO registration application has been submitted, the two-year-long process has meant the loss of some momentum and focus from communities in the area. Upon acceptance of the application, efforts to remind communities of previous discussions will have to be undertaken, thereby pulling resources away from other activities.

Inconsistent and dangerous weather

From October to May the waters are normally relatively calm due to the northwest monsoon season, but the strength of the monsoon has been inconsistent resulting in extremely dangerous weather, leading to people being stranded as well as loss of lives. This has impacted CI since most work is done during this season. This climate pattern is part of a larger trend of increasingly extreme weather trends that have been affecting Milne Bay over the life of the project.

Philippines

Financing arrangements for NPOA not yet established

The financial architecture that will ensure the NPOA targets and regional commitments are met has yet to be established and pursued. At the national level, the outputs of the CTI Philippines Project Mapping workshop showed an increase in the number and level of financing of projects and programs supporting the NPOA and / or are contributing to the CTI RPOA targets since the CTI Leaders' Summit in 2009. However, a gap analysis of the financial resources needed to complete the NPOA targets is necessary. CTI Philippines has yet to establish the cost of NPOA implementation.

In addition, Philippines is working towards accessing funding that will support the country's commitment to the establishment of the Regional Secretariat. The Philippines has yet to sign on to the Establishment of the Regional Secretariat, though the Philippines' International Commitment Fund is a facility that has been identified to support financial obligations inherent in this process. A Cost-Benefit Analysis is a requirement to apply to the fund, results of which will also feed in to the ratification process.

Challenges with UMP

The University Mentoring Program (UMP) was designed to link science and technology with informed decision making processes in government, especially at the local level. The UMP's main strategy has been to enhance capacities of higher-level educational institutions or state universities and colleges, particularly in CTSP sites and through mentor-mentee relationships, with universities in Manila and elsewhere that have recognized expertise in the field of marine sciences. However, feedback from mentees indicate they lack access and resources to apply what they have learned from the trainings, so the project will provide material and equipment support for research to these universities.

Under this program UMP will also provide scholarship or fellowship support that would allow local universities to conduct research that addresses needs and/or responds to requests from local government units. The current challenge is that local universities, including those in the UMP program of CTSP, do not have existing research or extension frameworks that would enable CTSP to immediately put this support into place. A number of local universities are currently either developing or updating such frameworks but this is taking time, therefore delaying any potential rollout project.

Sustainability looms on the horizon

Just like any other project in its closing year, CTSP faces the challenge of sustainability, particularly since the project is ending in an election year. However, the foundations of good environmental governance have been laid: local capacity building, particularly by engaging state universities (Western Philippines University in Palawan and Mindanao State University in Tawi-Tawi) in field research and applying their research results on the policies and management plans developed by the

LGU; Live Reef Fish plans have been applied and expanded to the Municipal Fisheries Ordinances of Araceli and Dumarán; and the CCA plans are being incorporated in the Comprehensive Land and Water Use Plans (CLWUPs) of Taytay, Sibutu and Sitangkai. By establishing these foundations, the actual impact on the livelihoods and ecologies in priority geographies and the Coral Triangle as a whole will be seen long after the project has come to an end.

Mentees' workload is high

A number of mentees had difficulty completing their research within the time period provided, given their heavy teaching load and sometimes additional administrative load. By monitoring the mentees' progress more closely and increasing frequency of personal visitations and one-on-one times, they were able to complete the delayed deliverables.

Election timing complicates matters

The May elections may present a challenge to implementation. CI-Philippines is aiming to complete major activities before the elections, and mainstream the initiatives and procedures in the local systems by including these in local development plans.

Solomon Islands

LEAP process challenging for communities

Trialing the LEAP process in Gizo communities provided WWF and WFC the opportunity to review its suitability as a tool. Feedback from communities during workshops indicated that it was too technical for communities to use without specialist support. Both WWF and WFC have recommended that the LEAP toolkit be revised to be more user-friendly for communities.

Complicated local social dynamics

The unique culture that makes the Solomon Islands a fascinating place also provides the greatest challenge to conservation. Firstly, resources are traditionally owned causing frequent ownership disputes. Secondly, such ownership is often jointly held between communities, tribes, or particular families, so involvement of numerous stakeholders is often a necessity. Thirdly, once communities are on board, jealousy among other communities often interferes with progress, with politics within and among communities sometimes hindering WWF SI's efforts, a constant challenge to overcome.

Administration and staffing challenges

Due to the WWF WMPO Conservation Director's departure during the reporting period, the WWF-SI office experienced limited support and guidance. The capacity of the staff members is limited, and it is often frustrating to seek out assistance to fill the gaps. WWF-SI has had limited "on-ground" staff to carry out activities (for example staff are running CTSP workshops but also doing finance and administration tasks for the Gizo office). There are also competing demands from other donors and programs. These limitations are compounded by the fact that the area WWF-SI oversees is incredibly diverse, large, and encompasses many remote and isolated islands. The logistics of performing conservation activities in the Western Province is a great challenge in itself.

Provincial government challenges

Working with the provincial government has proven to be challenging for WWF-SI for a number of reasons: the provincial government lacks resources; sometimes there is a conflict of interest in roles and responsibilities; new government staff are not yet up to speed on the ongoing work; and there are times when invitations to meetings are extended but the government does not attend. Then, if WWF proceeds with meetings, they lack government buy-in, but if they wait, there is delay in implementation. WWF-SI is concerned about what will happen in September, once the MPAs have been registered and the government assumes the leading role. To achieve continued MPA success, the government will need to support the communities.

Timor-Leste

Human resource capacity remains low

Limitations in human resource capacity are evident in both actual numbers of people as well as willingness of personnel (within the government and villages) to engage in CTSP supported activities and the project overall. This challenge is becoming more acute as the number of international projects in the country increases. CTSP is now one of 12 international projects that are engaging the Timor-Leste Ministry of Agriculture of Fisheries and new projects continue to start up.

Illegal fishing threatens project success

Illegal fishing vessels entering the national park and undertaking illegal fishing practices threaten the efforts of the project and the community-based approaches that are now taking hold. With CTSP support, CI is working with communities to document incidences of illegal fishing and communicate this to national authorities. However, enforcement remains weak and the issue persists.

Lack of certainty about future funding

Community and government expectations about future support have to be managed very carefully and impedes the ability to “make the most” of momentum generated over the course of CTSP. Secure, long- term funding, which enabled long-term planning and short-term actions has been central to CTSP success, and its continuation is essential to continue the trajectory of progress established under CTSP.

5. CONCLUSION: FUTURE CHALLENGES AND OUTLOOK

As planned and reflected in the Year 2 workplan, CTSP is well into its Phase IV: Transition and Institutionalization. CTSP teams are making the final contributions toward achieving overall targets under the Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP) and Year 5 outcomes. As noted above, CTSP teams continue to face challenges but there appear to be no insurmountable obstacles to a successful transition period of the overall program and the major CTSP commitments under the USCTI Endgame Strategy. In conjunction with other USCTI implementing partners, CTSP has achieved its objective of institutionalizing regional-scale vertical integration, linking regional, national and site-based work vis-à-vis the connections between the CTI-CFF regional secretariat, NCCs, regional technical working groups, national technical working groups, and site-based learning efforts.

Weaknesses in CTI-CFF operational and coordination structures remain but are less of a threat to CTI-CFF sustainability than in earlier reporting periods. Regional and international organizations (e.g., SEAFDEC, BOBLME, FAO, GEF, Government of Australia, GIZ, GEF, World Bank, ADB, etc.) now recognize CTI-CFF as a viable institutional structure for regional to national to site-based coordination and implementation, and are aligning program funding to continue CTI-CFF support. Establishment of the permanent regional secretariat continues to hinge on completion of cost/benefit analyses in each CTI country but progress is being made. Among other examples, Malaysia has already endorsed and ratified the regional secretariat, CTSP is supporting a cost/benefit analysis for joining the CTI-CFF in the Philippines, and Indonesia has created an official bank account through which supporting CTI-CFF funds can be received. USAID support through USCTI is openly recognized by the CT6 as the single most important contributing factor to CTI-CFF progress to date and additional progress is expected in the next six months.

As envisioned in the original CTSP design, inter-organizational cooperation has resulted in leveraging comparative advantages among consortium members. This has contributed to vertical integration as different consortium members lead on different thematic areas as well as horizontal learning across country teams funded through different sub-agreements. One of the most visible examples of this are the thematically cross-referenced integration guide and thematic training modules that form the backbone of the CTSP supported knowledge products that are being branded as CTI-CFF publications.

The CTSP Communications Manager, supported by a consultant coordinator, is engaging NCCs through CTSP country teams to plan the final USCTI transition events in each country and prepare for the regional transition event. Dates have been set for these transition events:

Country	Date	Location
Malaysia	June 11-12	Kota Kinabalu, Malaysia (TBC)
Papua New Guinea	July 17-18	Manus, PNG
Philippines	August 13 or 15-16	Manila, Philippines (TBC)
Solomon Islands	June 11	Honiara, Solomon Islands (TBC)
Timor-Leste	July 19	Dili, Timor-Leste (TBC)
Regional	August 20-22	Manado, Indonesia

Engagement on end of project outcomes by the RPO is focusing teams on the transition of CTSP. Most implementation activities will have been completed by the original end date of September 30, 2013, though alignment with limited CT6 host-country and regional agendas and schedules extends beyond September 30 2013. Notably, alignment of the CTSP-supported Philippines university mentoring program with government readiness to support the program requires adjustments that extend toward the end of program. The 2013 CTI-CFF Senior Officials and Council of Ministers meetings are expected in the October-November 2013 timeframe. The Indonesia-hosted APEC meeting is scheduled for October 1-8 2013 in Bali and may offer an opportunity for a presidential side-meeting – similar to the one hosted in 2007 that reached initial agreement on CTI-CFF – to

revitalize senior level commitments to the CTI-CFF regional initiative. This may be a particularly important final contribution of USCTI due to changes in administration of all but one of the CT6 (Indonesia) since the CTI-CFF declaration was signed. Various wrap-up activities in each country may be needed that cannot be accomplished by the September 30, 2013 date. As a result, in May 2013, WWF will submit a request for a no-cost extension to USAID to address these and other elements of CTSP and overall USCTI transition.

ANNEX I: ACTIVITY TRACKING TABLE

ID	Activity description	Country	Priority Geography	Site	Lead	Status of Activity
C11-4.1-007	Design and start development of an online climate change marketplace connecting investors in adaptation and CT project developers at a variety of scales and methodologies to make \$1billion in funds accessible to the CT6, including at least 75% of the available CT CCA projects, and contribute to at least four adaptation projects per CT country by 2013.	CT-6	N/A	N/A	WWF	The informal launch of Climate Change Adaptation Marketplace occurred at 3rd Regional Business Forum in Bali, Indonesia on 25-26 March 2013. Media exposure of Climate Change Adaptation Marketplace can be found in the Bali Daily column of the Jakarta Post http://www.thejakartapost.com/bali-daily/2013-03-30/website-help-climate-projects-coral-triangle.html .
C12-1.1-005	Provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Environment, Conservation, and Meteorology to ensure that the "CTI National Liaison Officer" provides services to the national government and CTI partners. Provide assistance to local communities to implement Priority Geography-specific CTSP activities, including community participation, and organizing and attending meetings by CTSP partners, and to WFC to implement activities related to the agreed CBRM policy. Work with NGO partners to ensure the MPA Act regulations are passed.	Solomon Islands	n/a	n/a	WWF	CTI National Liaison Officer continues to provide support and services to the national government and other tasks in her position. This activity is on track and progressing well and continues to be an ongoing process.
C12-1.2-004	Expand the University Mentoring Program to include additional themes, i.e., socio-economic aspects of coastal and marine sector management, sustainable fishing, GIS/remote sensing, climate change vulnerability / risk assessment and adaptation, and other Priority Geographies.	Philippines	n/a	n/a	CI	CTI forum completed in 8 state universities and colleges (SUCs) and higher education institutions (HEIs) in priority CTSP geographies between August and December 2012. The forum communicated the rationale for the CTI, the initiatives and accomplishments of CTSP, and the relevance of the University Mentoring Program. The forum also served as an initial discussion for matching technical support needed by local governments. MOA between REECS, HEIs and CI on the implementation of the Expanded Mentoring Program finalized and routed for signature of parties.
C12-1.2-006	Assess opportunities associated with the Philippines CTI Scholarship, Fellowship, and Research Grant.	Philippines	n/a	n/a	WWF	Initial work included collecting and tabulating data on scholarship programs administered by select universities or scholarship facility.
C12-1.2-007	Develop; present to key stakeholders and partners; and formalize the institutional framework/ mechanisms on the administration and management of the Philippines university mentoring program.	Philippines	n/a	n/a	WWF	Delivered presentation on UMP – Scholarship in Pangasinan State University and Western Philippines Universities. Both are current mentee universities under the UMP.
C12-1.2-008	Develop the eligibility guidelines and application procedures and review for the Philippines – CTI Professorial Chair and Publications Grant.	Philippines	n/a	n/a	WWF	Revised to also include provision for material and resource support.
C12-1.2-009	Administer the Philippines CTI Scholarship, Fellowship and Research Grant, the CTI Professorial Chair Award, and the Publications Grant.	Philippines	n/a	n/a	WWF	First set of grantees including publication grants will be formalized in April 2013.
C12-1.2-010	Continue implementation of apprenticeship program that includes a series of lectures to benefit mentees and support to mentees at learning events. Support the establishment of cooperation between local government units and mentee universities in selected CTSP geographies.	Philippines	n/a	n/a	CI	All research grants (3) have been issued to Batch 2012 faculty mentees and are implemented in CTSP geographies, (Verde Island Passage (VIP), Palawan, and Tawi-Tawi). Discussion on MOU between LGU and HEIs is in progress.
C12-1.4-001	Conduct consultations and develop site-based plans for identified priority geographies in the West Philippine Seas that address critical coastal habitats, fisheries, and tourism.	Philippines	n/a	n/a	CI	Completed. Consultations for Masinloc site-based plan completed. Draft plan completed. Gathering of inputs to the State of the Coasts of the provinces of the WPS seascape

ID	Activity description	Country	Priority Geography	Site	Lead	Status of Activity
						completed.
C12-1.5-001	Develop sustainable financing plans for 2 provinces (two integration sites, of Manus Province and Milne Bay) to be used as a basis for extrapolation to a sustainable financing plan for effectively implementing the NPoA.	Papua New Guinea	Manus	n/a	WWF	No update this reporting period.
C12-1.5-002	Finalize sustainable financing plan for Western province integration site to be used together with the SF plan for Central Province, completed in CTSP Year 3 as the basis for extrapolation to a sustainable financing plan for effectively implementing the NPoA.	Solomon Islands	n/a	n/a	WWF	While previously two workshops were conducted, there is no update this reporting period. This activity was reliant upon the technical knowledge (sustainable financing) held by the Conservation Director of WWF- WMPO, who has left the organization.
C12-1.5-003	Present sustainable financing strategy / scenario for endorsement by CT-6 countries and recommend finance mechanisms and action plan for SSME (that include Berau, Tun Mustapha, and Sabah Coastal Water MPAs all located in Priority Geographies and Palawan, Tawi-Tawi and Verde Island Priority Geographies) based on financing shortfall and gaps.	CT-6	n/a	n/a	WWF	Recommendations have been presented to the CT6 countries at the regional and national level: to NCCs in the Philippines, Indonesia and Malaysia and at several meetings . This includes the SSME Tri-Com Meeting in 2012 and more recently at the Financial Resource Working Group in March 21, 2013. Recommendations have been endorsed as part of the development of a CTI-CFF Financial Resources Architecture and Strategy.
C12-2.1-002	Data collation of monitoring systems measuring ecosystem trends (including beche-de-mere, BDM) across the NIPA Management Area and other sites. Feed information into the National NFA BDM database to assist in making better informed management decisions. Participate additionally through the National BDM Management Committee in revising the National BDM Management Plan.	Papua New Guinea	Milne Bay	Nuakata-Iabam-Phailele MPA	CI	Undertook deep-sea monitoring exercises in October for NIPA MPA and worked with Nuakata and Iabam-Pahilele communities to complete shallow water monitoring exercises in December and March. Attended National BDM Management Committee meeting in August 2011. The Committee's next meeting has not been scheduled as of end of March 2013.
C12-2.2-001	Develop criteria and indicators for success of co-management sites, assess success in collaboration with co-management sites, and train and support representatives from co-management sites to share lessons learned at selected events. Assess capacity of government agencies, WWF and other agencies (Persatuan HWW) to provide continuous support to co-management sites.	Malaysia	Kudat-Banggi	N/A	WWF	Assessment of capacity of government agencies, WWF, and other agencies to provide continuous support to co-management sites is ongoing, mostly through interviews, using a questionnaire developed in August 2012.
C12-2.2-003	Provide technical assistance to local governments (Taytay, Araceli, Dumarán) in developing a tracking system for LRF. This system will track fish from the source, including both wild-caught and caged fish. The system will help ensure that LRF coming from the sites were caught by registered fishers using legal fishing methods.	Philippines	Palawan	Taytay, Araceli, Dumarán	WWF	A report on the local fee system on LRFT was completed in Oct 2013. However, a traceability system would not be complete at the level of a municipality, since the commodities are exported and pass through provincial and national systems. Since Palawan is a major exporter of LRF, a traceability system, at the minimum, could be developed at the provincial level. The project is therefore working with the provincial government, and was tasked by the Provincial Council to develop a management system in order to sustain the live reef fish. Data gathering on existing policies and production information are currently ongoing, in preparation for a workshop scheduled in July 2013 to develop a provincial framework on coastal resource management for Palawan.
C12-2.3-001	Provide support to continue and monitor implementation of adapted TMP Fisheries Observer Program and Vessel Monitoring System involving commercial fishing industry, and develop training program on EAFM for TMP stakeholders including the fishing industry and members of the interim steering committee.	Malaysia	Kudat-Banggi	Tun Mustapha Park	WWF	The pilot Fisheries Observers Programme (FOP) was continued up to February 2013. All data collected from this program is being analyzed for report. Two training modules were developed (both in Malay & English): 1. EAFM Training module for resource user 2. EAFM Training Module for middle-manager Two Train the Trainer trainings were conducted using both modules in January 2013.
C12-2.4-001	Facilitate formation of a trader's group (cage / aquaculture operators, exporters of live fish, fishermen) and advocate adoption of standards for LRFT best management practices for aquaculture among the members, and by the Sabah government.	Malaysia	Sabah Coastal	n/a	WWF	Formation of traders group is on-going. Currently, the formation is pending with the Registrar of Society.

ID	Activity description	Country	Priority Geography	Site	Lead	Status of Activity
C12-2.4-002	Socialize the Best Management Practices and advocate for adoption by traders and aquaculturists through training, awareness, and advocacy activities.	Malaysia	Sabah Coastal	n/a	WWF	Compilation of pilot FCA data is currently ongoing, to document the lessons learned and next steps for post- completion of grow-out stage.
C12-2.4-004	Nali Sopat Local Level Government (LLG) EAFM Management Plan is replicated to Lele Masih Bupi Chupeu (LMBC) & Los Negros (LN) LLG so LMBC and LN LLG develop EAFM Management Plan. Manus Provincial Government also develop Provincial Policy on EAFM	Papua New Guinea	Manus	n/a	TNC	No updates this reporting period.
C12-2.4-005	Provide technical assistance to local governments (Dumaran) for priority geography-specific LRFT sustainability plan implementation that includes industry and community participation.	Philippines	Palawan	Dumaran	WWF	Completed.
C12-2.4-006	Provide technical assistance to local governments (Araceli) for priority geography-specific LRFT sustainability plan implementation that includes industry and community participation.	Philippines	Palawan	Araceli	WWF	Completed.
C12-2.4-007	Provide technical assistance to local government (Taytay) to establish and pilot a tracking system for sources of LRF. This system will track fish from the source, including both wild-caught and caged fish. The system will help ensure that LRF coming from the sites were caught by registered fishers using legal fishing methods.	Philippines	Palawan	Taytay	WWF	A report on Taytay's fee system on LRFT was completed in Oct 2013 as part of establishing traceability. Research in preparation for developing the Palawan coastal resource management framework to sustain sources of live reef fish is ongoing.
C12-3.1-020	Develop and implement a consultation plan to socialize the TMP draft management plan to stakeholders of TMP including Kudat, Kota Marudu, Pitas and Banggi districts, and finalize the draft management plan for adoption by Sabah Parks Board of Trustees.	Malaysia	Kudat-Banggi	Tun Mustapha Park	WWF	<p>Sabah Parks with WWF-Malaysia conducted community consultations in Pitas, Kota Marudu, Matunggong, and Banggi from December 2012 to February 2013. This exercise had managed to collect feedback from various communities on the draft zoning plan. These feedbacks had been incorporated into the zoning plan.</p> <p>More stakeholder consultation is needed to socialize the draft zoning plan with the management plan, and this will be continued once the Malaysian 13th General Election is concluded. The election date will be announced by the Election Commission on the 10th April 2013.</p> <p>Stakeholders that will need to be consulted include the commercial fishers, and other local communities from Kudat and Banggi. Matunggong community and stakeholder need to be revisited to further consult the community on the plan as it was found that the community in the area was less receptive during the first visit.</p>
C12-3.1-021	Review, finalize and integrate draft zoning plan into final draft management plan to be presented to the Sabah Parks' Board of Trustees. Prepare legal paper for the state attorney general to review and initiate legalization of rules and regulations relevant to zones in TMP. Continue ecological monitoring for TMP by conducting reef check surveys and developing socio-economic monitoring plan. Provide technical assistance on MPA design using MARXAN, incorporating biodiversity and fisheries objectives into TMP.	Malaysia	Kudat-Banggi	Tun Mustapha Park	WWF	<p>The draft zoning plan was drafted in June 2012. As of March 2013, it has undergone two revisions based on feedback from community consultation.</p> <p>A policy paper which can be adapted into a legal paper to support the special provision for the gazettelement of TMP is being prepared. This paper will also support work to establish governance of TMP following gazettelement.</p>
C12-3.1-024	Facilitate the processes of discussion and legal enactment of the Louisiade and Bwanabwana LLGov Environment Laws in cooperation with government officials. Provide guidance support to Iabam-Pahilele and Nuakata Management Committees for implementation of the legally recognized NIPA Management Plan. Develop Management Plan Wialoki.	Papua New Guinea	Milne Bay	Nuakata-Iabam-Pahilele MPA	CI	Initial visits and discussions with Wialoki communities are scheduled for April 2013. This community will serve as the entry point for Bwanabwana LLG and the initial discussions will focus on presenting the recently passed Maramantana LLG to LLG leaders, and the NIPA community monitoring system to community members. Support for the implementation of NIPA Management Plan continues with monitoring exercises and the establishment of a community-based organization which oversees the management plan.

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C12-3.1-026	Implement CBRM in Gizo through the following components: 1. Conduct planning meetings with each zone of the GMCA to agree to MP zones, boundaries, rules and norms. 2. Write Management Plans for at least 3 Gizo MPAs within the GMCA. 3. Train MP committees in committee management. 4. Use GMCA as an example to develop a management plan template for submission for consideration under the Protected Areas Act. 5. Write a critical assessment / lessons learned of the process of registering MPs under the PA Act for MECDM. 6. Work with Western Province government and other stakeholders in Western Province to revise Fisheries Ordinance to account for MPAs and LMMAs OR to have a separate Resource Management ordinance.	Solomon Islands	Western Province	n/a	WWF	No updates this reporting period.
C12-3.1-029	Develop and publish a Reefs at Risk report for the Coral Triangle Region (CT6) that highlights the region and issues pertaining to coral reef conservation. Publish in English and in Bahasa Indonesia.	CT-6	N/A	N/A	WWF	The Reefs at Risk in Bahasa Indonesia was published and launch on Earth Day 2013.
C12-3.2-016	Implement environmental awareness campaign and capacity building training for youth (18-40 years) via implementation of Green Lifestyle Campaign modules and sharing of lessons learned with other sites in the Coral Triangle.	Malaysia	Kudat-Banggi	n/a	WWF	Green Lifestyle Campaign, based on 5 modules that were implemented by 25 BYC members from February to December 2012, has been completed. The campaign covered secondary and primary schools in Banggi, several villages in Banggi and other islands in the proposed TMP such as Balambangan and Tigabu islands. One WWF-Malaysia staff and two BYC members will share lessons learned from their experiences implementing Green Lifestyle Campaign as well as supporting marine conservation in the proposed TMP, at a Regional workshop in April 2013 to be held in Ambon, Indonesia.
C12-3.2-017	Assess success of Alternative Livelihood Program in Maliangin and Berungus; monitor effectiveness of equitable profit sharing mechanism and structure; continue capacity building of community involved in the alternative livelihood program; and facilitate community representatives sharing lessons learned at selected events.	Malaysia	Kudat-Banggi	Tun Mustapha Park	WWF	Success of alternative livelihood program in Maliangin and Berungus is assessed through the collection and analysis of data such as income, number of visitors, and number of participants in livelihood program. Action plan to assess the success of livelihood program developed in June 2012 during a workshop with community members of TMP is being implemented. Necessary data for the assessment is still being collected with the help of community in Maliangin and Banggi islands. Lessons learned from the establishment of Maliangin Sanctuary and Berungus Managed Area was shared at the International Seminar on Marine Science and Aquaculture during a TMP Symposium session on the 20 March 2013.
C12-3.2-020	Continued identification of LRF spawning aggregation sites and providing technical assistance to local governments to declare and manage them as MPAs.	Philippines	Palawan & Tawi-Tawi	Taytay, Araceli, Dumarang, Sibutu	WWF	Completed.
C12-3.2-021	Conduct fish warden training/deputization; extend technical assistance to MPA councils in implementing MPA management plan.	Philippines	Tawi-Tawi	Languyan and Sitangkai	WWF	Completed.
C12-3.2-023	1. Finalize installation of demarcation and mooring system in at least 5 sites in Western Province. 2. Develop a monitoring and assessment system for enforcement and compliance in relation to the markers and produce a recommendations	Solomon Islands	Western and Central Provinces	Ghizo and GERUSA	WWF	The five sites have been selected and the boundaries marked by GPS. Some mooring equipment arrived in Honiara from the USA in mid-March 2013, and of writing is due to be trans-shipped to Gizo. Once all mooring equipment arrives, WWF-SI will commence training in the use and maintenance of the equipment and start installation of MPA

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	paper for other MPAs in Solomon Islands. 3. Prepare an information paper for provincial government to ensure compliance with other legislation (ordinances maritime association, customary law etc.).					<p>demarcation buoys the following month. The aim is to have these activities implemented by mid-2013, and is a priority project for WWF-SI.</p> <p>WWF is waiting for GIS support to prepare maps of the demarked areas and to be able to measure the area of the MPA. Then this information with the management plan is used to register the area. This cannot occur until activity one has been completed.</p> <p>An information paper is yet to be prepared for the provincial government (with compliance monitoring in activity 2 expected to inform this), though WWF-SI regularly engages with them.</p> <p>WWF-SI plans to complete activities 2 & 3 by September 2013.</p>
C12-3.2-024	Train (youth) monitoring teams from each of the 5 zones of the GMCA, Western Province in identified monitoring techniques to assess the efficacy of their management in accordance with their agreed management plans. 2. Facilitate the monitoring team to conduct one full monitoring cycle. WWF staff to analyze and store data and present data back to communities. 3. Conduct basic data analysis and interpretation training for communities.	Solomon Islands	Western Province	n/a	WWF	<p>A 'train the trainer' workshop was held before Christmas 2012 with participants from SI NGO's (Simon Albert and Peter Rahmoni) and also representatives from the community. The intent was that these 'trainers' would then go and train communities.</p> <p>WWF has involved community in some activities (like demarcation etc.) and have undertaken monitoring for them (with some community involvement). However the monitoring method from the workshop has not been used yet by Gizo communities to assess efficacy of their management plans. This is scheduled for the final reporting period. WWF-SI is waiting for the community management plan template to be finalized.</p> <p>Basic data analysis and interpretation training scheduled for July.</p>
C12-3.3-017	Review all CTSP-supported activities in order to formulate a way forward for the Madang provincial government to work towards the effective management of Madang Lagoon, including potential funding by the new USAID Pacific Mission in Port Moresby.	Papua New Guinea	Madang	n/a	WWF	No updates this reporting period.
C12-3.3-018	Finalize the support to Pobuma LLG with the development of effective environmental legislation and action and continue to support Bisakani LLG support to draft effective legislation.	Papua New Guinea	Manus	n/a	WWF	No updates this reporting period.
C12-3.3-020	Provide technical assistance to local government in MPA and MPA network management. The project provides assistance in policy development and science-based research results (e.g., on SPAGs, fish cages, and fish landing).	Philippines	Palawan	Taytay	WWF	Training on MPA management was conducted on 26-27 Feb 2013, including the development of an M&E plan using MEAT as a tool.
C12-3.3-023	In Milne Bay, field test and refine regionally developed approaches for the design of community-based resilient MPA/LMMAs and management planning processes using biological surveys of key ecosystems, community awareness raising, community led planning processes, and high level research input such as NOAA and CSIRO climate predictions.	Papua New Guinea	Milne Bay	n/a	CI	This activity is still in the information gathering phase. Two visits to Ware island in November and February used three approaches in order to gather climate change related information: traditional seasonal calendar focusing on environmental events (such as spawning aggregations, migrations, harvests, planting, and traditional indicators, etc.); historical timelines covering 1950s-present highlighting main natural hazard events that affected community (cyclones, high tides, typhoons, frequency, intensity) and explanations on how the community handled each event; and using maps to identify past and present features connected to climate change (mangroves, shoreline, tide heights, natural resources, species characteristics and availability).
C12-4.1-	Provide technical assistance to LGU in drafting policies / amendments	Philippines	Palawan	Taytay	WWF	Completed

ID	Activity description	Country	Priority Geography	Site	Lead	Status of Activity
002	according to the priorities identified in the CCA plan.					
C12-4.1-003	Provide technical assistance to LGU in drafting policies/ amendments according to the priorities identified in the CCA plan.	Philippines	Tawi-Tawi	Sitangkai	WWF	Completed; being continued in year 5 (C13-4.1-002).
C12-4.1-004	Continue implementation of the VA/CCA Module developed by the Philippines climate change experts in two municipalities in Batangas and two municipalities in Mindoro.	Philippines	Verde Passage	n/a	CI	Completed. Vulnerability assessment of San Juan, Batangas (last of 4 municipalities for VA) was conducted in December 2012. VA Guidebook completed and laid out for publication.
C12-4.1-005	Conduct policy review and provide technical assistance to facilitate CCA planning, which emphasizes mangrove reforestation as a CCA strategy in two of three provinces of the Verde Island Passage.	Philippines	Verde Passage	n/a	CI	Completed. The Provincial Government Environment and Natural Resources Office (PGENRO) of Batangas (lead in the CCA Planning in Batangas) decided to do a municipality-by-municipality planning that rolls up to the province level instead of doing a provincial CCA Framework Plan for downloading to the municipalities. As a result, Year 4 outputs were the completion of a VA and early action planning for CCA in four of 15 coastal municipalities of the Province of Batangas using a combination of the Philippine VA tools for coastal ecosystems and the CTI LEAP regional tool. The four municipalities are Nasugbu, Lian, Lobo, and Mabini. Province-wide planning is now reprogrammed as a Year 5 activity.
C12-4.1-006	1. Undertake participatory CCA planning with at least 3 GMCA zones using participatory tools (such as the LEAP tool being developed with Regional CTSP partners). 2. Facilitate the national CC working group (TWG) to meet to capture a summary of methodologies developed and trialed through the CTSP program (questionnaire, Participatory planning and 3D mapping) 3. Prepare tool descriptions in handout form for communities and write a policy recommendation for MECDM and MFMR (Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources) to inform CC policy.	Solomon Islands	Western Province	n/a	WFC	Activity 1 is completed. The final LEAP workshop took place in November 2012 for two communities Saeraghi and Paeloge. This workshop was the first step to implementing community action plans. Communities expressed their enthusiasm for participating in the LEAP process, and confidence in being able to implement their climate change action plans. Activity 2: the CCWG (a national entity) was not formed in 2012 as planned, however in February 2013 the group did meet for the first time and has appointed a formal coordinator. They have called for items to be presented to the next meeting currently scheduled for May 2013. CCWG is aware that LEAP lessons are ready to be presented. Activity 3: the community tools handouts and policy recommendations were included in the final LEAP report, completed in January 2013. Both will inform year 5 activities.
C12-4.2-001	Undertake CRM planning incorporating elements of climate change adaptation in Lubang-Looc MPA and monitor and evaluate management effectiveness.	Philippines	Verde Passage	Lubang, Looc	CI	Completed. The final activity / consultation for coming up with an integrated, climate-resilient CRM Plan for the municipalities of Lubang and Looc, in support of MPA management effectiveness, was conducted in December 2012.
C12-4.2-002	1. In consultation with the wider communities of at least three zones following the adaptation planning exercise above; identify, cost and implement at least one locally relevant and tested adaptation activity in each. 2. Write a lessons learned document targeted at the Western Province government to inform policy development. 3. Make a presentation on CCA and its relation to CBRM+ to the Western Province government.	Solomon Islands	Western Province	n/a	WFC	Activity 1 is mostly complete. Communities from two zones have completed an adaptation plan and been provided training and guidance to assist them beginning to implement some of the adaptation activities. Without specific funding or WPG support, communities have been encouraged to implement low cost adaptation activities to test that at a local scale. The focus of this activity was on the toolkit testing and lessons learnt to inform national level climate change adaptation planning. Activity 2. The Lessons Learned document has been completed and submitted and accepted by the National Coordinating Committee (NCC) on Feb 2013. Activity 3 completed. The Western Provincial Government Environmental officer has been directly involved in the program since the inception.
C13-1.1-001	Support to NCC Malaysia.	Malaysia	n/a	n/a	WWF	Sea Resource Sdn. Bhd. was contracted to undertake this module, to provide support to the Malaysian CTI NCC. Sea Resource Sdn. Bhd. supported the NCC to organize the SOM12 and Ministerial Meeting in Putrajaya in October-November 2012, and attended

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						all meetings that NCC, EAFM LEAD in December 2012, and attended other meetings called by the NCC regarding the CTI Malaysia.
C13-1.1-002	Work together with National Fisheries Authority (NFA) to establish socio-economic /livelihood monitoring tools to measure the impact of the IFADS on the livelihoods of local communities in Manus Province.	Papua New Guinea	n/a	n/a	WWF	No updates this reporting period.
C13-1.1-003	Complete Way-Forward document and present to Madang government for adoption.	Papua New Guinea	Madang	n/a	WWF	No updates this reporting period.
C13-1.1-004	Pursue and complete consultations with governments and Protected Area Management Boards (PAMBs) on the development of a policy or guidelines to facilitate effective management of marine protected areas under NIPAS.	Philippines	n/a	n/a	CI	Development of knowledge products for this activity initiated: factsheet on outputs of NIPAS MPA benchmarking; edited full technical report on NIPAS MPA benchmarking.
C13-1.1-005	Provide liaison to Solomon Islands National Coordinating Committee.	Solomon Islands	n/a	n/a	WWF	The liaison officer Lysa Wini has been providing and supporting the NCC every month; this is an ongoing process until CTSP ends.
C13-1.1-006	Support the NCC including participation in CTI processes and monitoring progress on implementation of the NPOA by providing technical, programmatic, and logistical assistance. Develop recommendations of next steps to guide government in developing domestic management strategies and policies which will support priority targets of the NPOA.	Timor-Leste	NKS	n/a	CI	Support to the NCC included regular updates to members of NCC on CTSP activities, assisting in technical support of overseas meetings and preparation of presentations. In addition to this, members of NCC are engaged in field work and trainings with CTSP staff.
C13-1.1-007	Develop recommendations of next steps to guide government in developing domestic management strategies and policies which will support priority targets of the NPOA.	Timor-Leste	NKS	n/a	CI	A review of the NPOA progress and gaps, including priority next steps, is scheduled with the CTI NCC before July.
C13-1.2-001	Facilitate formal required processes to establish Bismarck Sea Learning & Training Network for the Bismarck Sea region of PNG.	Papua New Guinea	n/a	n/a	TNC	<p>The various activities in PNG to support resilient MPA design, and implementation and Manus Island and Province and the work with Manus Province to support their integrated sustainable development plan are interconnected. Each activity is geared to build capacity at different levels within the governance system in Manus, and are already showing substantial results in terms of political support which is being translated into local ordinances and adopted plans with some funding attached. The transition for this project in PNG is not difficult in that it has been designed to make sure that the local government and communities are the true owners of the project. And, while as funding winds down and certain training and meeting activities are curtailed, the formation of networks and local councils as well as legal mandates will go a long way to ensure continuing implementation and improvement in the area.</p> <p>The budget allocated for the work in PNG will be totally utilized by Sept 2013.</p>
C13-1.2-002	<p>Continue to provide administrative support staff to NCC. Participate in TWG meetings, particularly the M&E working group, and regional activities of the NCC. Organize events depending on the approved country budget.</p> <p>Disseminate and populate the MPA database and undertake national and local activities to support operationalization of the knowledge management system.</p>	Philippines	n/a	n/a	CI, WWF	<p>The project continues to provide support to the NCC in activities related to the implementation of the NPOA. Two administrative staff members are provided by CTSP in the Coastal and Marine Management Office (CMMO) of the DENR.</p> <p>The MPA Awards and Recognition will be carried out in the next reporting period. The CTI Philippines road shows in Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao included presentation to the MPAs in provinces / municipalities and submission of nominations to the MPA Awards. One of the requirements in the nomination process is the submission of completed MEAT for the MPA / network.</p>

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						Three regional MPA forums (in Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao) were conducted in March 2013 to generate information that will populate the MPA database and will support the testing and improvement of the knowledge management system.
C13-1.2-003	Implement a Philippine University Mentoring Program, which covers the socio-economic, sustainable financing, and climate change components of coastal resource management in existing and expanded geographies.	Philippines	n/a	n/a	CI	<p>In October 2012, CTSP through partnership with the Resources, Environment and Economics Center (REECS), developed, and implemented a training course on socio-economics and sustainable financing aspects of coastal resource management. Under this, 20 mentees from SUCs and HEIs and local governments have been trained.</p> <p>Research proposals of mentees finalized and approved by mentors. Research grants shall be released through REECS.</p> <p>Another round of consultations with six mentee universities was conducted in February and March 2013. The objective is to initiate the discussions on the development of a roadmap for research themes identified as priority areas for development in support of CTI NPOA implementation by local governments. In April, a write-shop will be conducted to formulate research agendas for each university that will be distributed at the National CTI Forum scheduled for August 2013.</p>
C13-1.2-004	Support office and operating costs, including establishment of the CI office, staff, and expenses to oversee coordination, administration, and programmatic management for CTSP operations. This will include development of a forward strategy which addresses close-out of CTSP and continuation of efforts into the future.	Timor-Leste	n/a	n/a	CI	<p>Conservation International has engaged local legal representation to assist in the registration process. The organization's official registration was completed in December 2012, and establishment of the organization's financial and administrative procedures continues. Ex-President Jose Ramos Horta was acting as CI's patron within Timor-Leste, and has been appointed to a diplomatic role in Guinea-Bissau, thus no longer living in Timor-Leste. The role of patron has been successfully transferred to the TL Secretary of State for Fisheries, Rafael Goncalves.</p> <p>A forward strategy which articulates funding priorities for continuation of CTSP efforts has been developed and communicated with development partners as part of their assessment work for future investment.</p>
C13-1.2-005	NCC and universities launch and administer the CTI scholarship program that would promote academic excellence in disciplines related to the goals of the CTI.	Philippines	n/a	n/a	WWF	As part of the report back to the CTI Philippines stakeholders, the announcement of continued collaboration between the universities and CTI Philippines through the NCC will also be made during the CTI Forum in August 2013. The announcement will include a launch of the university-peer learning network for the CTI, one that goes beyond the CTSP life of project.
C13-1.2-006	Continue implementation of apprenticeship program that includes a series of lectures to benefit mentees and support to mentees at learning events. Support the establishment of cooperation between local government units and mentee universities in selected CTSP geographies.	Philippines	n/a	n/a	CI	Grant Agreement issued to Marine Environment and Research Foundation (MERF) for the 3rd Science in CRM Foundation Course to be held in May 2013.
C13-1.3-001	Further refine and continue implementation of the national marine management capacity building strategy. Improve understanding of this strategy as a tool among government staff and local resource management organizations and integrate aspects of this strategy into work plans (beyond CTSP).	Timor-Leste	NKS	n/a	CI	CTSP Timor-Leste has led a collaborative process to develop a capacity development strategy for future efforts in marine and coastal management in the Nino Konis Santana National Park. The strategy draws upon the integration framework which was developed as part of CTSP's regional capacity building program, and seeks to articulate the gaps and priorities in taking forward management efforts in the National Park. The Strategy was a joint effort between CTSP and the Timor-Leste Government. The preface from the Secretary of State for Fisheries specifically notes its value as a guiding document, and requests that all future development partners use this document as a starting point for discussions with the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries about future support needs. The strategy is currently being translated into Tetum for release in July 2013.

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						<p>when it will be showcased as part of the CTSP close out event. In the meantime, an electronic copy is available in English upon request.</p> <p>Under CTSP, CI has commenced implementation of priority actions under the Capacity Development Strategy. As per the request of the Secretary of State, the strategy will continue to guide the organization's forward work in the National Park.</p>
C13-1.3-002	Provide strategic capacity development support to national programs and Priority Geographies on the application of tools and strategies including the U.S. CTI Climate Change Adaptation Toolkit; the U.S. CTI Integration Toolkit; science principles for site-based integration of fisheries, climate change, and biodiversity conservation; guidance on the design and management of climate-resilient locally-managed areas; guidance on drafting capacity development strategies; and others as appropriate. Collect and disseminate lessons learned and successes through appropriate mechanisms including learning networks, and regional exchanges.	CT-6	n/a	n/a	CI	<p>We continue to successfully pursue capacity development (CD) approaches following the strategy that was outlined in the Year 5 Work plan. We continue to support site-based use and adaptation of the CCA and Integrated toolkits. To date, the US CTI CCA tool kit has been piloted in Timor-Leste, the Solomon Islands, and Indonesia. The Integrated Toolkit has been piloted in Malaysia (TMP) and Indonesia (with the Coral Triangle Center for Nusa Penida and with CI's Bali MPA Network), plus at two regional meetings a Mayor's Roundtable and an MPA TWG meeting. Additional accomplishments within the CD work stream include: development of a first draft of a CD needs assessment and best practice guide based on field experiences; development of community practitioner guide to designing Resilient Locally Managed Areas using the latest science-based management principles collated by CTSP; the completion of research on locally-based enforcement and compliance in Philippines, Malaysia, PNG and Solomon Islands; and development of a Community-based Marine Management Learning and Training Network (LTN) in PNG. We are also piloting a new approach to marine conservation in PNG and SI, called "Expanding the Reach of Community-based Conservation" This project is developing a systematic approach to reach the large number of remote communities in PNG and SI that want to pursue marine management but lack adequate information and guidance. The project is packaging and distributing simple marine management guidance to remote communities to support management action through various low cost mechanisms including: radio, text messaging, video, and training local level government officers in simple management techniques. The CD work stream has also initiated collaborative work with MPAG in Indonesia on towards the development of a curriculum for MPA managers on enforcement and compliance.</p>
C13-1.3-003	Complete the three-year plan for CT Atlas content and functionality to support the CTMPAS and all aspects of planning in the CT which includes: complete MPA data layer with systems to update layers and share with international organizations (e.g., WCMC and track MPA indicators for the RPOA; regional models for CC and connectivity available; build and complete a network for fisheries data; finalize all MOUs with countries for data sharing with WFC; hand over CT Atlas to WFC and CTI Secretariat with necessary training.	CT-6	n/a	n/a	TNC	<p>The Coral Triangle Atlas (CT Atlas) is not a CTSP output that will be ending per se, but rather a service for the CTI countries that will be handed over to WorldFish to maintain. Several mechanisms have already been put in place to make this a smooth transition. First, there is an existing MOU between each CT Atlas partner and WorldFish, making it the common link between everyone. Second, the main structure of the CT Atlas is housed within WorldFish as an online database. Third, half of the CT Atlas team is composed of staff from WorldFish, who have therefore built strong partnerships with CT6 countries and other partners, and have been involved with the development of the CT Atlas since its inception. A workshop is planned for May 2013 to transfer all remaining information to WorldFish, including partnerships such as that between the NOAA and WDPA, data, organizational and administrative knowledge, and any pending deliverables that were not met before May 2013. Most, if not all of the effort leading to this workshop focuses on raising the profile of WorldFish as the lead managing body of the CT Atlas as well as completing all the goals that the CT Atlas had set in 2010.</p> <p>The budget allocated for the CT Atlas by CTSP will be fully utilized by the end of the project period (Sept 30 2013).</p>
C13-1.4-	Conduct consultation site develop a policy and institutional framework for	Philippines	n/a	n/a	CI	A meeting of stakeholders in January 2013 resulted in the signing of a resolution

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001	an MPA network in line with seascape development of West Philippine Sea.					supporting the establishment of the MPA network in the West Philippine Sea with the Governor of the Province of Oriental Mindoro identified as lead. A Technical Working Group composed of a representative from each of the 15 provinces facing the West Philippine Sea was formed during a meeting in March 2013 that also resulted in the development of a roadmap for the establishment of the WPS Network of MPAs.
C13-1.5-001	Develop sustainable financing plans for two provinces (Manus Province and Milne Bay) to be used as basis for extrapolation to a sustainable financing plan for effectively implementing the NPOA.	Papua New Guinea	Manus	n/a	WWF	No updates this reporting period.
C13-1.5-002	Complete final sustainable financing report and support SIG to conduct third and final sustainable financing workshop with stakeholders and government.	Solomon Islands	n/a	n/a	WWF	As per C12-1.5.002 this is unlikely to happen (without getting an external consultant) with the departure of Eric Verheji and ensuing lack of technical capacity.
C13-2.1-002	Community-based beche-de-mer monitoring plan developed, tested in two locations (NIPA, Wialoki), and shared with the National Fisheries Authority (NFA).	Papua New Guinea	Milne Bay	Nuakata-labam-Phailele MPA	CI	The monitoring plan developed for NIPA is being used in Wialoki. Wialoki has undergone two community-based monitoring surveys: the first in late September / early October and the second in February. Monitoring reports for both have been generated and shared with NFA. Members of the community-based monitoring training team are now attached to the National Fisheries Authority beche-de-mer monitoring team.
C13-2.1-004	Using a variety of approaches including training of trainers, meeting with government officials, and EAFM 101 trainings, socialize EAFM materials (such as toolkit, regional guidelines, curriculum) among NCCs, CTI Regional Secretariat, the regional organizations of Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center (SEAFDEC), Secretariat for the Pacific Community (SPC), Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), and UN Food and Agriculture Organizations/Asia Pacific Fisheries Commission (FAO/APIC), and the COASTFISH regional initiative.	CT-6	n/a	n/a	CI	EAFM LEAD trainings have been held in Timor-Leste, the Philippines, and Malaysia. Additional trainings for the Solomon Islands and Papua New Guinea are being scheduled for August and June respectively, with EAFM 101 training scheduled for Malaysia in June.
C13-2.1-005	Link and integrate EAFM principles to other CTSP tools such as Local Early Action Plan (LEAP), Regional Early Action Plan (REAP), EAFM/CCA/MPA toolkit in order to promote ecosystem-based management (EBM).	CT-6	n/a	n/a	CI	The final integration workshop was held in January of 2013. The comprehensive toolkit which encompasses all CTSP tools is going through the publication process.
C13-2.2-001	Continue capacity building for local community members through HWW Training, biodiversity assessment training (reef check), and continued collaborative patrolling biodiversity monitoring in 5 sites.	Malaysia	Kudat-Banggi	N/A	WWF	Implementation of activities under this workstream is also co-funded by WWF-Switzerland. The activities included: 24-25 October: Kudat-Karakit-Kalangkaman - Awareness on TMP status and WWF activities in TMP. 29 November: Meeting with Wildlife Department - Issues on Turtles in Kudat (related to turtle smuggling case on the 23rd October 2012). Case reported by Mejar Sabri (ATM). This was reported in USCTI Monthly Bulletins in November 2012. 5 February: Co-patrol with DoF, HWW and WWF-Malaysia (Berungus, Mandi darah, and Maliangin Island). 26 February: Co-patrol with MMEA, HWW and WWF-Malaysia (Tigabu Island, Maliangin Island, and Berungus Managed Area)

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						20th March: TMP Mini Symposium. 37 parties registered: representatives from Sabah Parks, WWF-Malaysia, Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Environment (KEPKAS), Head of Tigabu Village, Department of Fisheries, CTI-SAB, University of Queensland, Maritime Malaysia Enforcement Agency, Borneo Post, Utusan Borneo, Environmental Protection Department, Universiti Malaysia Sabah, EAC, Maliangin Island Community Association, Kudat Turtle Conservation Society, PPKNK (Persatuan Pemilik Kapal Nelayan Komersial). The symposium was also well attended by participants of the International Seminar on Marine Science and Aquaculture (ISOMSA) under which the TMP Symposium was organized.
C13-2.2-002	Conduct research on provincial-level LRF including: base maps of MPAs; secondary data on status of resources within existing managed areas; primary data gathering on other sites TBD; and a provincial profile of LRF stakeholders vis-à-vis general fishery population. This research will feed into the drafting of a Live Reef Fish management framework that would be presented to the Provincial Council as a direct application of EAFM principles province-wide.	Philippines	Palawan	Taytay, Araceli, Dumaran	WWF	Fieldwork for data gathering is ongoing. The Environmental Legal Assistance Center was contracted to provide assistance in analyzing areas of complementation and inconsistencies between local and national laws. A workshop to present the results to stakeholders and develop the Coastal Resource Management (CRM) framework for the province is scheduled for July 2013, when the newly-elected government officials would take office.
C13-2.2-003	Adaptation and adoption of provincial Seaweeds Industry Cluster Plan at municipal level by Sitangkai; capacity building of seaweed farmers on the improvement of agronomic practices to make their farms more resilient to climate change.	Philippines	Tawi-Tawi	Sitangkai	WWF	The project conducted training to Improve Agronomic Practices and Farm Management and Eventually Increase Resiliency of Seaweeds to Climate Variabilities, on 23-24 Feb 2013 in Sitangkai, Tawi-Tawi. This was attended mostly by seaweed farmers from different <i>pondohans</i> (cluster of houses built on stilts) in Sitangkai. The training was attended by 80 participants.
C13-2.2-004	Expand research and knowledge base on the impacts of dulong and other fry /juvenile fisheries in support of the development of knowledge products.	Philippines	Verde Passage	N/A	CI	<p>A communications workshop on coastal resource management for San Juan, Batangas (site of dulong fishery) was conducted in February 2013. This resulted in a communications strategy to enhance fisheries management in the municipality and in organizing an information and education caravan for coastal barangays.</p> <p>Consulting contracts and grant agreements are processed for the development of knowledge products resulting from dulong research and for use in the IEC Caravan planned in the month of April 2013</p> <p>Fisheries monitoring and data processing continues in select municipalities in Batangas.</p> <p>Participated in consultation processes of USAID ECOFISH Project and CI's IKI Project. Both projects are picking up on CTSP work and will bring forward CTSP findings in dulong research beyond September 2013.</p>
C13-2.2-006	Develop a regional CTI EAFM 101 training package that can be used by governments, NGOs, regional organizations and others and introduce it through a series of trainings and electronic communications, such as a website, training manual, DVD/USB drive, in region.	CT-6	n/a	n/a	CI	No updates this reporting period.
C13-2.2-007	Solomon Islands mobile platforms on fisheries data including: identification, application design of platform; field testing of platform; and training and communications on platform.	Solomon Islands	n/a	n/a	WWF	There has been solid progress on this activity including identification, application design of platform and field-testing of platform (currently in Honiara).
C13-2.3-001	Provide support to continue and monitor implementation of adapted TMP Fisheries Observer Program involving commercial fishing industry, and document lessons learned from the program.	Malaysia	Kudat-Banggi	Tun Mustapha Park	WWF	A Daily Paid Assistant (DPA) was hired in January 2013 to assist with compilation of data and information collected throughout the pilot FOP. Documentation of lessons

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						learned is ongoing.
C13-2.4-001	Conduct the first annual conference on Best Management Practices and sustainability of LRFT in collaboration with the Sabah LRFT trade body. Explore the development of a database system of supply chain of fish traded from source to market to establish traceability.	Malaysia	Sabah Coastal	n/a	WWF	A joint meeting between MFFAM & Sabah Live Fish Exporters Association is scheduled for May 2013 for the discussion on a common LRFT & FCA BMP. The BMP has been accepted as the charter of the Sabah Live Fish Exporters' Association. Proposed development of a traceability system has been brought to the discussion during the CTI-CFF LRFT Forum in Bangkok, participants from member countries agreed on the following: 1. Member countries agree on common data sharing and reporting system. 2. Traceability system to be hosted by a body (e.g. SEAFDEC) and accessibly by all member countries. Study on feasibility of "Country System vs. Regional System".
C13-2.4-002	Facilitate farmers' involvement in the pilot full cycle aquaculture (FCA) to enter their 2nd cycle FCA, and complete documentation of 1st FCA cycle. Prepare documentation and report of complete FCA BMP Standards. Compile a complete list of operators involved in broodstock and hatchery.	Malaysia	Sabah Coastal	n/a	WWF	Interim FCA report is currently being compiled. Linking of the FCA to local market (hotels & restaurants) is currently being pursued with positive results. Two hotels and two restaurants have indicated willingness to support the FCA fish from the pilot project. Discussion on hatchery training is currently being facilitated by WWF Malaysia to enable the FCA project to continue.
C13-2.4-003	Facilitate appropriate processes to assist Manus Provincial Government and local partners to review and finalize the Manus Provincial Integrated Sustainable Development Plan 2010-2015; and Manus Provincial Government to develop Provincial EAFM Policy.	Papua New Guinea	Manus	n/a	TNC	The various activities in PNG to support resilient MPA design and implementation and Manus Island and Province and the work with Manus Province to support their integrated sustainable development plan are interconnected. Each activity is geared to build capacity at different levels within the governance system in Manus and are already showing substantial results in terms of political support which is being translated into local ordinances and adopted plans with some funding attached. The transition for this project in PNG is not difficult in that it has been designed to make sure that the local government and communities are the true owners of the project. And, while as funding winds down and certain training and meeting activities are curtailed, the networks and councils formed as well as legal mandates will go a long way to ensure continuing implementation and improvement in the area. The budget allocated for the work in PNG will be totally utilized by Sept 2013.
C13-2.4-004	Provide technical assistance to the municipal government (Dumaran) in the legislation process of their Municipal Fisheries Ordinance.	Philippines	Palawan	Dumaran	WWF	The Municipal Council of Dumaran adopted the Municipal Fisheries Ordinance (MFO) during their regular meeting on 13 Feb 2013, and is awaiting final Mayoral approval. The project is currently in the contracting process for the Environmental Legal Assistance Center (ELAC) to facilitate the preparation of the Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR) of the MFO.
C13-2.4-005	Provide technical assistance to the municipal government (Araceli) in the legislation process of their Municipal Fisheries Ordinance.	Philippines	Palawan	Araceli	WWF	The Municipal Council of Araceli adopted the Municipal Fisheries Ordinance (MFO) during their regular meeting on 4 Dec 2012, and is awaiting final Mayoral approval. The project is currently in the contracting process for the Environmental Legal Assistance Center (ELAC) to facilitate the preparation of the Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR) of the MFO.
C13-2.4-006	Facilitate discussions among members of the local members of government to develop and start implementation of the tracking system for the source of LRF.	Philippines	Palawan	Taytay	WWF	This activity is the continuation of C12-2.2-003. As discussed above, the focus of this work is on the provincial coastal resource management framework for Palawan.

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C13-2.4-007	Facilitate the formation of the CTI LRFT Regional Forum with Malaysia, Indonesia, and Philippines as early members to promote International LRFT Standards for adoption of "best-practices" for the CT LRFF trade and to leverage that partnership to extend membership to other countries.	CT-6	n/a	n/a	WWF	SEAFDEC and the CTI-CFF Interim Regional Secretariat held a LRFT Forum meeting on January 31-February 1, 2013. Among important results of that meeting was the decision by Indonesia, Malaysia, and Philippines to first independently work through their respective diplomatic channels to request a meeting with the Hong Kong government regarding the LRFT, and then to combine their efforts in a single meeting with the HK government in the May-July timeframe.
C13-3.1-001	Zoning plan and management plan finalized and presented to key stakeholders; hard copies published and distributed. Associated outreach and socialization to key stakeholders undertaken.	Malaysia	Kudat-Banggi	Tun Mustapha Park	WWF	<p>The draft zoning plan was completed in June 2012. As of March 2013, it has undergone two revisions based on feedback from the community consultation.</p> <p>The TMP Ecological Expedition was conducted in September 2012. The result is being analyzed and reported by the various researchers involved in the expedition. A first draft is targeted to be completed by end of April 2013.</p> <p>Preliminary results of the TMP Ecological Expedition were presented at the TMP Symposium on 20 March 2013. Once all results have been analyzed and reported, they will be reviewed and integrated into the Draft Management Plan of TMP, where relevant.</p>
C13-3.1-003	Work with area managers of Bwanabwana and Louisiades to develop Environment Law.	Papua New Guinea	Milne Bay	Nuakata-Iabam-Phailele MPA	CI	Discussion occurred with area manager from Bwanabwana LLG, Samarai-Murua district in May of last year. Follow-up discussions are planned during the next monitoring survey, scheduled in April.
C13-3.1-004	Finalize formal community-based MPA management organization (GELCA) and facilitate combined GELCA/SIG handover ceremony for Gizo integration site. Form six new community-based MPAs in Gizo.	Solomon Islands	Western Province	n/a	WWF	GELCA is formalized (submitted and certificate received). However WWF SI have yet to hand over the sites as they are still in CTSP program. There is concern from WWF, communities, and other partners about continuation post-CTSP. There is some question as to whether GELCA have the resources / skills to continue the work effectively. Six new MPA's have not been formed in Gizo this reporting period, but five new sites have been identified and management plans drawn up.
C13-3.1-005	<p>Recommendations for appropriate and resilient zoning of NKS National Park are formulated, including requisite linkages between different levels of government and community.</p> <p>Opportunities are identified for incorporating recommendations into government management systems as appropriate.</p>	Timor-Leste	Nino Konis Santana National Park	Nino Konis Santana NP	CI	<p>The results of the Marine RAP Survey include recommendations to government on zoning of coastal zones along TL's north coast. The recommendations have been received positively by Timor-Leste Government. A further report will be developed with specific recommendations for zoning the entire marine area of the NKS National Park. This report will be available in July 2013.</p> <p>The model of practice which CTSP used to establish management linkages between different levels of government and community (co-management) is currently being documented (see further reporting below). In the 'write-shop', held as the first step for this documentation, TL government officials expressed interest in incorporating such approaches into their future management systems.</p>
C13-3.1-006	<p>Publish and continue to disseminate biophysical integration principles guidance materials on MPA design;</p> <p>2) Draft CTMPAS Framework with the CT6 for adoption by the SOM;</p> <p>3) Finalize regional MPA ME protocol for adoption by SOM;</p> <p>4) Interface with CT Atlas for information decision support on CTMPAS and other aspects of regional marine conservation and CCA;</p>	CT-6	N/A	N/A	TNC	The products of this activity – to design and establish the CTMPAS framework – are well embedded in the region and the countries. The CTMPAS has been endorsed by the SOM7 and will be formally launched in August 2013 by the CT6. Since production and lead responsibility for this output is already held by MPA TWG and the CT6, the transition to a post USCTI period should be smooth. The various products are in their final stages of production for wide dissemination, and the interfaces with the CT Atlas

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	5) Integrate fisheries, CC, and MPAs in integration sites through guidance, assistance and alignment; 6) Conduct marine gap analysis to inform CTMPAS and identify priority conservation areas not yet in MPAs.					<p>and countries to take forward the design principles, input of data, and other aspects of the CTMPAS have been established through the MPA Regional Exchange process in collaboration with NOAA and the Program Integrator.</p> <p>Going forward, TNC is committed to maintain some level of support for the regional MPA theme across the CT6 and will focus on guiding the further design and implementation of the CTMPAS framework.</p> <p>The budget allocated for this activity will not be totally utilized. It is projected that there will be about \$80,000 carry over at the end of Sept 2013.</p>
C13-3.2-001	Capacity building of youth group inside TMP continues, ensuring greater community awareness of marine and environment issues and thus improved management of and support to TMP.	Malaysia	Kudat-Banggi	n/a	WWF	<p>Implementation of activities under this workstream is co-funded by WWF-Switzerland. These activities continue to raise awareness regarding marine conservation and to build capacity of both Banggi Youth Club and Banggi communities. Activities are listed below:</p> <p>24 Oct 2012: TMP Talks and English Class at Kg Kalangkaman</p> <p>31 Oct 2012: School Visit to SMK Banggi with simultaneous activities under the Green Lifestyle Campaign: Anti-Plastic (Puppet Show); Tree Planting: (Landscaping); Anti-Fish bombing and Cyanide use (Poster Competition); Recycle (Clean-up and collect recyclable materials); and Composting (Compost Demonstration).</p> <p>24 Nov 2012: Collecting Rubbish and Recyclable material using boggo-boggo in Karakit.</p> <p>25 Nov 2012: Meeting with shop and restaurant owner (Anti Plastic Campaign) in BEAC.</p> <p>25 Nov 2012: Making recycling bin for Pasar Ikan and Restaurant area (recycle campaign) in BEAC.</p> <p>25 Nov 2012: Tree planting at Karakit Mosque.</p> <p>28 Nov 2012: Quiz competition - Kategori Ibu-bapa under Anti-Fish Bombing and Cyanide Campaign at Astaka Karakit.</p> <p>15 Dec 2012: Drawing Competition at BEAC.</p> <p>24-27 & 31 Dec 2013: Green Lifestyle Campaign Survey and preparation for Pesta Banggi (Banggi Festival).</p> <p>29-30 Dec 2012: Pertandingan melukis mural on Boggo-boggo & Latihan Puppet Show for Pesta Ubi 2012.</p> <p>5-7 Jan 2013: Exhibition and Awareness Activities (Cake-making Based on Marine lifei,</p>

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						<p>Drawing and Coloring Contest at Banggi Festival.</p> <p>30 Jan 2013: Drawing Competition at BEAC.</p> <p>8 Feb 2013: SMK Banggi - Green Run to support the Anti-Plastic campaign.</p> <p>28 Feb 2013: SMK Banggi students visit to BEAC – interview with BYC about the Green Lifestyle Campaign.</p> <p>24 March 2013: Clean up at Karakit.</p> <p>29 March 2013: BYC Meeting at BEAC.</p>
C13-3.2-002	Initiate livelihood activities in 3 other demonstration sites. Identify suitable alternative livelihood opportunities; conduct skill enhancement training; and consolidate market links for sustainability.	Malaysia	Kudat-Banggi	Tun Mustapha Park	WWF	<p>Implementation of activities under this workstream is co-funded by WWF-Switzerland. These activities continue to build capacity of livelihood program participants in TMP – especially Maliangin Sanctuary – and increase support for conservation in both the short and long term. Activities are listed below:</p> <p>8 Oct 2012; 11 Jan 2013: series of meetings with weavers, BYC members and Manager of Tampat Do Aman at the Tip of Borneo that sells Maliangin products at their outlet;</p> <p>22 Oct 2012; 14 Dec 2012; 28 Jan 2013; 1 Feb 2013; 17 Mar: series of meetings with MICA and Parawati members .</p> <p>10 Nov 2012: Handicraft Workshop (2nd phase) in Banggi co-organized with Malaysian Handicraft Corporation; Community also received two electric sewing machines from the Corporation.</p> <p>26 to 28 Nov 2012: Community participated in Sabah Handicraft Seminar in Kota Kinabalu organized by Malaysian Handicraft Corporation.</p> <p>28 to 29 Dec2012: Value chain analysis workshop in Banggi island to teach community pricing their products.</p> <p>5 to 7 Jan 2013: MICA invited to participate in the annual Tapioca Festival organized by the District office of Banggi.</p> <p>26 Jan 2013: Visit and meeting with Tigabu island community on potential alternative livelihood program and preliminary study on water and sediment in Tigabu.</p> <p>31 Jan 2013: Meeting with Berungus community on improving their capacity to run homestay program.</p> <p>15 Feb 2013: Relocating handicraft workshop in Maliangin further inland on the MICA Chairman’s land to address usage dispute between non-documented and documented</p>

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						<p>villagers with help from BYC members and villagers in Maliangin.</p> <p>16 Feb 2013: Meeting with Mr Jasni, a local politician from Tigabu island to discuss on intention to use the rest house in Tigabu for community wardens and youth activities center.</p> <p>19 to 21 Mar 2013: MICA and Parawati members participated in the International Seminar on Marine Science & Aquaculture in Kota Kinabalu, MICA chairman presented MICA working Maliangin Sanctuary and Parawati members sell and exhibit their handicrafts; Head of village of Tigabu also attended the Seminar.</p> <p>28 Mar 2013: Meeting with Tour Operator, Borneo Eco-Tours NGO team discussing coordination and cooperation on developing eco-tourism in the proposed TMP, starting with areas in Kudat coastal mainland.</p>
C13-3.2-003	Build consensus among the municipalities of Taytay, Araceli and Dumarán, together with the provincial government of Palawan, for the inter-municipal agreement to manage the LRF spawning aggregation sites as MPAs. Continue to provide technical assistance to the local governments of Palawan and Tawi-Tawi in improving the management of their MPAs.	Philippines	Palawan & Tawi-Tawi	Taytay, Araceli, Dumarán, Sibutu	WWF	Three spawning aggregation sites were identified in Tawi-Tawi. These are in barangays Sipangkot in Sitangkai, and Dungon-Dungon and Tando Owak in Sibutu. The ordinances for their declaration have been drafted, and currently under deliberation by their respective Municipal Councils. In anticipation, the project facilitated an orientation on Coastal Resource Management (CRM) and MPAs, conducted by the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources of the Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (BFAR-ARMM) on 06 March 2013.
C13-3.2-004	Provide support to Sitangkai MPA Management Board in conduct of patrolling activities by the deputized fish wardens in coordination with other enforcement teams.	Philippines	Tawi-Tawi	Languyan and Sitangkai	WWF	<p>Due to the uptake of the provincial government of Palawan particularly on the work on LRFT, the project's initial plan of an MPA network among the three priority municipalities has expanded province-wide. The project is working with the Office of the Provincial Agriculturist, and together they conducted a workshop on 7-8 Feb 2013 to develop the framework for Palawan's MPA network.</p> <p>In partnership with the Sitangkai local government, the project provided support to strengthen the MPA Management Board to carry out activities leading towards the effective management of the Sitangkai Marine Protected Area. In coordination with other enforcement teams like the Philippine Marines and National Police in Sitangkai, the deputized fish wardens have been conducting regular patrolling activities in the Sitangkai Marine Protected Area (MPA) since December 2012. The deputized fish wardens reported during the March 2013 meeting that they observed reduced incidence of dynamite fishing and other illegal fishing activities in areas around the MPA.</p>
C13-3.2-006	Continue SPAG monitoring. Develop SPAGs monitoring summary report that includes characterization of spawning dynamics and baseline surveys.	Solomon Islands	Western Province	n/a	WWF	CTSP funds for Year 5 were not available in Oct 2012 when monitoring was scheduled to commence. Due to the delay in arrival of funds, SPAG monitoring has a limited timeframe. This activity is best adjusted to focus on the different lunar phases within the remaining months as opposed to gathering seasonal data.
C13-3.2-007	Scale up implementation of the Information, Education, and Communications Strategy that includes outreach on climate change, its potential impacts, and options for adaptation.	Timor-Leste	Nino Konis Santana National Park	Nino Konis Santana NP	CI	<p>Signboards for turtle identification and demarcation of No-Take Zones have been installed at each CTSP Project Site.</p> <p>Brochures and posters on fisheries laws and the benefits of NTZs are being printed.</p> <p>Turtle campaign materials for use in schools throughout the National Park are being</p>

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						prepared. Community outreach about climate change is being planned as part of a joint NOAA/CTSP expedition in June 2013.
C13-3.2-008	<p>Continue support to communities through technical input and further trainings of appropriate marine management approaches.</p> <p>Scale up ecotourism and other sustainable livelihood activities at levels that are appropriate for community contexts.</p> <p>Document model of practice developed for community-based natural resource management in Timor-Leste.</p> <p>Transition community-based work to local organizations for continuation beyond CTSP.</p>	Timor-Leste	NKS	n/a	CI	<p>A range of training and workshops have been run on integrated marine management – addressing a full suite of considerations around zoning, management, climate change planning and biological monitoring. The result has been the demarcation of community based management zones at sites of biological significance within the National Park. These zones are accompanied by the formation of co-management groups and the development of co-management plans, which have been embedded into local Suco (council) regulations. This is the first time that a co-management approach for natural resource management has been applied in Timor-Leste and the process will be documented and shared for replication and amplification at a national scale. Part of this process has included a 'write-shop' with community leaders and district and national government to document the model of practice applied and the lessons learned. A guidebook for establishing co-management will be released in July 2013.</p> <p>Livelihood diversification opportunities have been piloted to better understand the options for, and barriers to, livelihood diversification in the National Park. Options have included nature-based tourism, tais weaving, fruit and vegetable growing and fresh water aquaculture. Lessons learned and recommendations for livelihood diversification for coastal communities in the National Park will be documented in a short report by July 2013.</p> <p>Conservation International was formally registered to operate in Timor-Leste in December 2012. Under CTSP, donor coordination efforts have also developed a relationship between ATSEA and CTSP to prioritize NKS National Park as a geographical area for support. At a local scale, co-management groups in Com, Tutuala and Lore are now being formally established, giving the groups a legal entity, mandate, and ability to manage funds for local management efforts.</p>
C13-3.2-009	<p>Local early action plans for climate change adaptation for the nearshore marine and coastal environment and small island ecosystems are developed and implemented in Lore and Tutuala.</p> <p>Identify priority communities to apply similar approaches in future - such as Metinaro and Hera - as part of transitioning work to local organizations beyond CTSP.</p>	Timor-Leste	NKS	n/a	CI	<p>Local early action plans for Lore and Tutuala are largely complete, with final community approvals currently being sought. A report of the ecosystem-based climate adaptation work undertaken as part of CTSP will be prepared by July 2013.</p> <p>Additional priority sites for improved management and protection were identified through the Marine RAP Survey.</p>
C13-3.3-001	Pobuma and Bisakani LLG governments sign improved legislation to support effective management in their LLGs. Additionally, at least 3 LMMAs are proposed for approval in Pobuma and Bisakani LLGs.	Papua New Guinea	Manus	n/a	WWF	No updates this reporting period.
C13-3.3-002	Increase capacity of local government in M&E vis-a-vis the MPAs. Extend technical assistance through groundtruthing and deployment of marker buoys for MPAs.	Philippines	Palawan	Taytay	WWF	No update this reporting period.
C13-3.3-003	Work with Wialoki community to apply LEAP process in conjunction with development of LMMA management plan.	Papua New Guinea	Milne Bay	n/a	CI	Initial planning discussions and consultations included principles from the LEAP process. More focused activities will take place during the next monitoring survey,

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						scheduled in April.
C13-3.3-004	Support relevant partners and Manus Provincial Government to implement the Gap Analysis Exercises, and to design a provincial MPA resilient Network for Manus Islands/Province.	Papua New Guinea	Manus	n/a	TNC	<p>The various activities in PNG to support resilient MPA design and implementation and Manus Island and Province and the work with Manus Province to support their integrated sustainable development plan are interconnected. Each activity is geared to build capacity at different levels within the governance system in Manus and are already showing substantial results in terms of political support which is being translated into local ordinances and adopted plans with some funding attached. The transition for this project in PNG is not difficult in that it has been designed to make sure that the local government and communities are the true owners of the project. And, while as funding winds down and certain training and meeting activities are curtailed, the networks formed and legal mandates and local councils formed will go a long way to ensure continuing implementation and improvement in the area.</p> <p>The budget allocated for the work in PNG will be totally utilized by Sept 2013.</p>
C13-3.3-005	Facilitate capacity building of relevant government officers and local CSO member partners to assist in reviewing and finalizing the Manus Provincial Integrated Sustainable Development Plan, and to formulate CC Policy and EAFM Policy.	Papua New Guinea	Manus	n/a	TNC	<p>The various activities in PNG to support resilient MPA design and implementation and Manus Island and Province and the work with Manus Province to support their integrated sustainable development plan are interconnected. Each activity is geared to build capacity at different levels within the governance system in Manus and are already showing substantial results in terms of political support which is being translated into local ordinances and adopted plans with some funding attached. The transition for this project in PNG is not difficult in that it has been designed to make sure that the local government and communities are the true owners of the project. And, while as funding winds down and certain training and meeting activities are curtailed, the networks formed and legal mandates and local councils formed will go a long way to ensure continuing implementation and improvement in the area.</p> <p>The budget allocated for the work in PNG will be totally utilized by Sept 2013.</p>
C13-4.1-001	Increase capacity of local government in monitoring of coral bleaching, and continue to provide technical assistance in the management of its MPAs and MPA network.	Philippines	Palawan	Taytay	WWF	Assistance to the municipal government of Taytay on MPA management is continuing through the development of the M&E plan and training on MPA management. The MPA management plans of Araceli and Dumarán were enhanced. Marker buoys are scheduled to be installed in the MPAs in Taytay, Araceli and Dumarán in April, and the annual monitoring on coral bleaching in Taytay is scheduled for May 2013.
C13-4.1-002	Provide technical assistance to the municipal government of Sibutu in developing their Comprehensive Land & Water Use Plan (CLWUP). Continue to assist Sitangkai in outreach and communication about CCA, and provide network/linkage with other agencies that could help them develop a level 2 water system.	Philippines	Tawi-Tawi	Sitangkai	WWF	The project provided both technical and financial support to Sibutu and Sitangkai municipal governments to attend the Training on Formulation/Revision of the Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP) held on 05-9 November 2012 for Module I, and 18-22 February 2013 for Module II, both held in Zamboanga City. The training was conducted by the Housing and Land Use Regulatory Board (HLURB) in coordination with the League of Local Planners in Zamboanga Sibugay Chapter. This activity is a follow-through of their efforts to mitigate measures identified in their Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) Plan. There were four participants from Sibutu and two from Sitangkai. This training is composed of four modules that would guide them in drafting their respective CLUPs.
C13-4.1-003	Complete the development of a CCA plan in at least one province in the VIP and transfer knowledge on early action planning for climate change to another province in the VIP.	Philippines	Verde Passage	n/a	CI	A CCA planning workshop (as part of a series of consultation in CCA plan development) was conducted in November 2012. This resulted in the bay-wide vulnerability assessment of coastal ecosystems, fisheries and coastal integrity in three bays of Batangas, namely, Balayan, Batangas and Tayabas. Also, the workshop

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						<p>identified CCA options for each of the three bays. These feed into the CCA plan of the province of Batangas. Subsequent activities will be a province-wide mangrove management planning and CCA planning in five more coastal municipalities before a final provincial level consultation is conducted.</p> <p>The transfer of knowledge in early action planning for climate change from Batangas to the province of Occidental Mindoro was completed through a 'Trainers' Training and Pilot Implementation conducted in December 2012. The first part of the activity involved capability building of representatives from both the municipal and provincial governments of Occidental Mindoro on conducting VA and CCA plan development. The knowledge gained from the training was subsequently applied through a CCA planning for Abra de Ilog, a pilot municipality of the province. The exercise was repeated in the Sablayan Municipality, Occ. Mindoro in March 2013.</p> <p>The Calatagan mangrove monitoring was conducted in February 2013. The community-based monitoring served as training for faculty mentees under the CTSP University Mentoring Program and the staff of the Provincial Environment and Natural Resources Office (PGENRO) of Batangas on the protocols of mangrove monitoring.</p>
C13-4.1-004	Incorporate community comments from Year 4 to LEAP awareness presentation on the science of climate change. Produce the materials in a set that targets communities, Gizo primary schools, and provincial government.	Solomon Islands	Western Province	n/a	WFC	Throughout the adaptation planning process in Gizo, there has been input / comments from communities which were taken into account when developing the communication materials. A set of awareness brochures and presentations have been printed and given to 15 participants at the identifying adaptation options workshop for their reference. Additional awareness materials are being compiled and designed for various audiences. They are due for completion by September 2013 with assistance of a Communications Officer.
C13-4.2-001	Participate in the government processes of mainstreaming the CRM plan into the Comprehensive Land Use Plans (CLUPs) of Lubang and Looc to strengthen the Lubang-Looc MPA and facilitate the monitoring of the biophysical and management performance of the MPA.	Philippines	Verde Passage	Lubang, Looc	CI	CTSP participated in the Commercial Fishers Summit and Joint Sangguniang Bayan Session of Lubang and Looc municipalities in March 2013. Inputs provided were on sustainable management of fisheries: management strategies on open and closed seasons for fishing, appropriate placing of Fish Aggregating Devices (FADs), and application of maximum sustainable yield. The Joint SB Session on the other hand discussed the approval and adoption of the Lubang-Looc MPA plan including its implementing rules and regulations.
C13-4.2-002	<p>1. Based on the community-identified adaptation options in Year 4, produce an activity and funding allocation guideline for Western province government to contribute to 2013 PGSP (Provincial Government Strengthening Project) budgeting.</p> <p>2. Write a formal policy brief for Western Province government on CCA drawing on LEAP community consultations and CTI studies on coral ecosystem services.</p> <p>3. Combine activity and funding allocation guideline and policy brief into early action plan based on Gizo Integration site communities for Western Province Government.</p>	Solomon Islands	Western Province	n/a	WFC	<p>1. This activity is scheduled for the second part of year five CTSP. Costing of adaptation actions for communities were left out of year four activities to avoid raising of expectations within the community about funding for their actions. Low-cost adaptation options were encouraged instead.</p> <p>2. Scheduled for the second part of year five CTSP funding.</p> <p>3. Scheduled for the second part of year five CTSP funding. Focus will be on funding allocation guideline for Western Province Government.</p>

ANNEX 2: SUCCESS STORIES



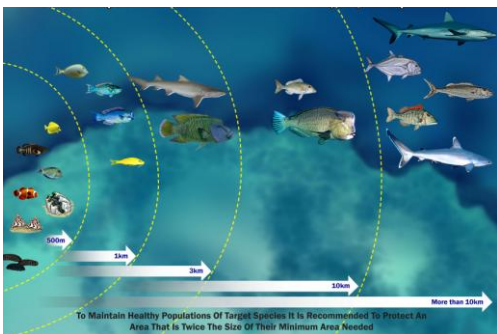
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SUCCESS STORY

Is Bigger Better?

The ideal size of an MPA should depend on movement patterns of key species



Different fish species have home ranges of different sizes, so they need different sized marine reserves.

Graphic: © Green, A., White, A., Kilarski, S. (Eds.) 2013. Designing marine protected area networks to achieve fisheries, biodiversity, and climate change objectives in tropical ecosystems: A practitioner's guide.

If well designed and effectively managed, marine protected area (MPA) networks can be an effective strategy for achieving fisheries, biodiversity, and climate change objectives in tropical marine ecosystems. In the past, biophysical design principles have tended to focus on achieving only one or two of these objectives - not all simultaneously.

Over the last two years, the USAID Coral Triangle Support Partnership (CTSP) program completed a literature review, and developed 15 biophysical principles for designing resilient networks of MPAs to achieve fisheries, biodiversity, and climate change objectives simultaneously in the Coral Triangle. One of the most important principles relates to the size of no-take marine reserves.

For marine reserves to protect biodiversity and contribute to fisheries enhancement outside their boundaries, they must be able to sustain target species within their boundaries. This allows for the maintenance of spawning stock, by allowing individuals to grow to maturity, increase in biomass, and contribute more to stock recruitment and regeneration.

Where movement patterns of target species are known, this information can be used to inform decisions about marine reserve size. Some species (e.g. some parrotfishes, sharks, trevally, mackerel, snappers and emperors) need larger marine reserves because their home ranges (the area in which individuals spend the majority of their time) are larger. Some others (e.g., small groupers, most parrotfishes and surgeonfishes) need smaller marine reserves because their home ranges are smaller.

From a conservation perspective, larger reserves (e.g., 10 to 20 km in diameter) are preferred because they enhance population persistence by increasing the protection of larger populations of more species. While from a fisheries management perspective, smaller reserves may be preferred as they allow for the export of more adults and larvae to fished areas, leading to increased levels of stock replenishment.

Optimal size will also depend on the level of resource use and the efficacy of other management tools. Where fishing pressure is high and there is no additional effective fisheries management for wide ranging species, then networks of both small and large marine reserves will be required to achieve biodiversity, climate change, and fisheries objectives. If additional effective management is in place for wide ranging species, then networks of small marine reserves can achieve most objectives, particularly regarding fisheries management (provided they achieve 20-40% habitat protection).

These findings are contained in the report Integrating Fisheries, Biodiversity, and Climate Change Objectives into MPA Network Design in the Coral Triangle.



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SUCCESS STORY

Island Youth Work to Secure Their Future

Youth Club educates, monitors, and trains for conservation in Malaysia



Banggi Youth Club members Siti Nuruda, Siti Noraidah, and Sarmalin Sakirun are “reef check certified” and teach the Green Lifestyles modules at schools and in communities.

Photo: © CTSP / T. Read

“I like recording everything. The sea is so different from the land, it’s peaceful and calm down there.”

— Siti Noraidah, Banggi Youth Club

The young people of Banggi Island, located in the proposed Tun Mustapha Park in Sabah, Malaysia, are taking responsibility for their own futures by dedicating themselves to environmental issues affecting their communities. Their work began in 2006, but their efforts gained momentum in 2009 when support from WWF Malaysia through USAID’s Coral Triangle Support Partnership (CTSP) enabled them to officially register as the Banggi Youth Club (BYC), making it possible for them to establish and fund programs. Now, this vibrant 150-member group conducts a broad range of activities such as community education, reef monitoring, beach cleanups, alternative livelihood projects, and school presentations.

Under their Green Lifestyles project they have developed five educational modules— anti-plastics, anti-fish bombing, mangrove reforestation, composting and recycling. In the past year, they travelled around the large island of Banggi (population 20,000) and neighboring islands, visiting primary and high schools and dozens of communities. The results of their efforts include a 25% reduction in use of plastic bags, a 40% increase in recycling, integration of their Green Lifestyles modules into the high school after-school curriculum, and a “No Plastic Bag Friday” in Karakit, the main town on Banggi.

BYC also runs programs for young children using puppet shows, painting, and drawing to get the conservation message across. They became local wardens to keep an eye on “no take zones” and sponsored weaving training so local women can earn money from mats and bracelets instead of selling fish. Most recently, club members learned diving and reef monitoring skills and then set up monitoring transects in key marine areas to record changes in the fish, coral and substrate. Three young women—Siti Noraidah, Siti Nuruda and Sarmalin Sakirun—are particularly taken with the undersea world. “I like diving,” said Siti Noraidah. “I like seeing the animals and the coral. I like recording everything. The sea is so different from the land, it’s peaceful and calm down there.”

There are many things about the work that club members like—gaining work experience, raising awareness, working with kids, learning to speak in public, teaching, traveling to other communities, sharing their knowledge with family and friends—but it is seeing the effect of the work that keeps them going. “Our vision is to see all Banggi people living a green lifestyle,” said Mohammed Yusuf, current leader of BYC. USAID’s support for the Coral Triangle Initiative on Corals, Fisheries, and Food Security (CTI-CFF) has enabled these young people to become leaders, brightening the future for them and their communities. WWF is the lead implementing partner for CTSP and the USCTI Support Program in Malaysia.



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SUCCESS STORY

A New Perspective on Fisheries in Malaysia

Sabah adopts an ecosystem approach to fisheries management



A significant percentage of the fish sold at the Kota Kinabalu market comes from unsustainable fishing practices now being addressed through Ecosystem Approaches to Fisheries Management by the Sabah Department of Fisheries.

Photo: ©CTSP/ T. Read

“It is very useful to integrate needs of all levels in planning.The principles allow all stakeholders to talk together.”

**— Dr. Norasma Dacho,
Sabah Department of**

Dr. Rayner Datuk and Dr. Norasma Dacho are working hard to incorporate elements of the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM) into the planning and policies of the Department of Fisheries (DOF) in Sabah, located on the island of Borneo in eastern Malaysia. Both are learning the principles of EAFM at regional and national workshops conducted by the Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries, and Food Security (CTI-CFF) and supported by USAID. Based on the information and new insights gained from these workshops, they are now including diverse stakeholders in fisheries management and evaluating the long-term effect of different methods on the sustainability of fish populations.

Dr. Rayner, the Director of DOF-Sabah, has been with the CTI-CFF program right from the start, and he currently chairs the CTI-CFF Regional EAFM Working Group. Under his leadership at the national level, the ongoing work to gazette a proposed 1.02 million hectare marine area called Tun Mustafa Park features an integrated marine and coastal management plan that embodies EAFM principals. His hopes for the future include EAFM training at the community level, incorporating a Malaysian interpretation of EAFM into national legislation, establishing a funding stream for EAFM implementation, and adding a cabinet position for EAFM to the government. At the regional level, “Malaysia wants to use EAFM to work with its neighbors to jointly address problems with the live reef fish trade and other marine resource management issues,” he said.

The CTI-CFF regional exchanges on EAFM are also valuable for Dr. Norasma, the Head of the Conservation and Natural Resources Branch of DOF-Sabah. The networking, sharing, and learning keep her motivated about her work and introduce her to new ideas. The success of her Philippine government counterparts in working directly with their fishermen and communities on planning and enforcement for marine protected areas is one such idea. “It is very useful to integrate needs of all levels in planning,” she stated. “The principles allow all stakeholders to talk together.” Dr. Norasma says that Malaysians are now thinking differently about how to solve environmental issues, applying EAFM not just to fisheries management, but to all marine conservation issues. For her, EAFM is the future for every level of society: coral reefs for the environment, fisheries for business, and food security for everyone.

Senior government officials like Dr. Rayner and Dr. Norasma are making great use of the new information they have gained through CTI-CFF activities to help guide Malaysia into a more sustainable future from well-managed fisheries. WWF is the lead implementing partner for the USCTI Support Program in Malaysia.

SUCCESS STORY

Spreading the Word on Integration

Sabah professor embraces and teaches new conservation ideas to her students in Malaysia



Fishermen like this one from communities in the proposed Tun Mustapha Park in Sabah stand to benefit from Dr. Ejriah's efforts to integrate people, physical and biological sciences in coastal resources management.

Photo: ©CTSP / T. Read

"I've learned that it is important to involve community in conservation and resource management because they are there, they are the ones with the problems."

— Dr. Ejriah Saleh

Professor, University of Malaysia Sabah

Sometimes a single event can fundamentally change a person's thinking. For Dr. Ejriah Salleh, a professor who works at the Borneo Marine Research Institute at the University of Malaysia Sabah (UMS) in Kota Kinabalu, a meeting on climate change adaptation was such an event. The meeting—a USAID-funded regional exchange organized by the Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security (CTI-CFF)—changed the way she thinks about research, climate change, ecosystems, and communities. Dr. Ejriah received her formal training in physical oceanography and coastal protection. Malaysia's national coordinating committee for CTI-CFF selected her to represent Malaysia in the regional climate change adaptation meetings focusing on coastal change.

The effects of climate change on marine and coastal resources were new concepts to her, as were ideas about community roles in conservation and coastal management. She was a quick study. "I've learned that it is important to involve community in conservation and resource management because they are there, they are the ones with the problems," she said. "We really need to educate them on how to conserve. Once we change their way of thinking they can take care of and know and appreciate the environment." She added that she also relished the chance to meet like-minded people from different countries to compare experiences and learn new facets of the coasts.

With WWF-Malaysia, a partner in USAID's Coral Triangle Support Partnership (CTSP), Dr. Ejriah helped conduct Coastal Integrity Vulnerability Assessments with the CTI-CFF Local Early Action Plan (LEAP) tool at two key Marine Protected Area (MPA) sites in Sabah, including the proposed Tun Mustapha Park (TMP). She also joined a group of scientists on a 2012 marine research expedition in TMP, jointly funded by Malaysia's Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation, and CTSP. As a member of the sea bottom survey team, she evaluated the level of damage to reefs by trawling and dredging and identified places with healthy fish populations. The information gathered on the expedition is entered into Malaysia's National Oceanographic Data Center's database and will be used in finalizing the integrated management plan for TMP.

Dr. Ejriah is unequivocal about the value both to her and to Malaysia of her participation in the CTI-CFF regional exchanges. Her focus has broadened from a narrow physical scientific view to an understanding of the critical importance of a holistic and integrated coastal and marine resource management approach. "Now, I don't just do research on the ocean, I try to cover everything from the top to the community level," she said. "And an integrated approach means involving the community, and that has helped me think about applying my research. Before, I did my research, analyzed my data, wrote a paper, and that was that." She has changed her thinking, and she is spreading the work to her colleagues and students. WWF is the lead implementing partner for CTSP and the USCTI Support Program in Malaysia.



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SUCCESS STORY

A Marriage of Sustainability and Profit

Live reef fish traders join together in Sabah for conservation



Live reef fish trader Susie Tsen is concerned about the long-term viability of her business. She is working with other traders to protect and restore the fish stock.

Photo: © CTSP/ T. Read

“The association helps us traders speak together with one voice.”

— **Susie Tsen,**
Sabah Live Reef Fish Traders Association

Tiam Song and Susie Tsen are in the live reef fish trade, shipping certain species of fish alive to Hong Kong for resale to restaurants throughout China. They understand that their businesses depend on treating the sea, the reefs, and the fish with respect. In return, the sea will yield its bounty of fish to them and to other fishermen.

In 2003, the SARS epidemic in China temporarily halted demand for their fish. This gave them time to take stock. They had already noticed that it was taking longer to catch fish and that large fish were harder to find. Tiam Song and Susie Tsen and many other live reef fish traders were aware of the damage done by fish “bombing,” by the illegal use of cyanide to stun fish, and by the bottom trawlers that destroy reefs and capture every creature big and small. They saw the terrible condition of the reefs and sea floor in their fishing areas, and they realized there would be no future for them or their heirs unless they took steps to shift to sustainable practices. Tiam and others took temporary measures such as using aquaculture-grown fish instead of wild-caught fish, and ecosystem-friendly fishing gear, but lasting solutions would require more information and an organization to influence governing bodies to control unsustainable trade practices.

The fish traders turned to Irwin Wong of the World Wildlife Fund Malaysia, working through USAID’s Coral Triangle Support Partnership (CTSP) and the national Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security (CTI-CFF). Irwin, himself from a local fish-trading family, knows the business from top to bottom, and he helped Tiam, Susie and others form a Live Reef Fish Traders Association in Sabah. “The partnership with WWF brings a lot of benefit because the fishermen only see their own perspective, but WWF sees the ecosystem approach and works all aspects of fisheries,” said Tiam. “The association helps us traders speak together with one voice.”

Susie is one of only a few women in the live reef fish trade in Sabah. She learned from WWF about the consequences of fish bombing and the use of cyanide, and, as a result, she insists her boats use lines and traps. She has participated in most of the meetings between the traders association and Department of Fisheries Sabah, which she considers the key to addressing the issues.

Building on the trade association work in Sabah, the Malaysian government and live reef fish traders recently met in Bangkok with representatives from Indonesia and Philippines to discuss the benefits of forming a regional live reef fish trade forum. With support from USAID’s CTSP and WWF, the live reef fish trade is working together with governments to marry profit and sustainability in the Coral Triangle. WWF is the lead implementing partner for CTSP and the USCTI Support Program in Malaysia.

SUCCESS STORY

Champions at the Top Make Change Possible

Malaysia's leaders commit to sustaining marine conservation in the Coral Triangle



Dr. Nor Aieni of the National Oceanographic Directorate is an inspirational leader for the national level CTI-CFF work that is bringing Malaysia closer to realizing the goal of sustainable fisheries.

Photo: ©CTSP / T. Read

As scientists, what we can do is make sure we link data to solutions."

— Prof. Dr. Nor Aieni, National Oceanographic Directorate

It takes champions to sustain marine and coastal conservation efforts, and Malaysia has many. One is Dr. Nor Aieni Binti Haji Mokhtar, Under Secretary at the Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation (MOSTI). MOSTI is the focal point for Malaysia's work on the Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security (CTI-CFF), and Dr. Nor Aieni oversees the National Oceanography Directorate (NOD) there. She is a modest, highly capable, and adaptable woman whose enthusiasm and energy play a significant role in Malaysia's ongoing CTI-CFF story. "I'm trained as an ocean modeling physicist and coastal engineer," she said. "With CTI-CFF, suddenly I'm learning about fish and MPAs and community livelihoods, which is all so interesting, and as scientists what we can do is make sure we link data to solutions."

NOD is tasked not only with coordinating the collection and dissemination of scientific data needed for good marine and coastal resource management, but also with synchronizing the efforts of the government agencies, NGOs, and communities and making sure that the country's program aligns with regional CTI-CFF work. Under the direction of the National Coordinating Committee (NCC), Dr. Nor Aieni and her staff help the diverse national ministries coordinate on complex, multi-disciplinary issues. NOD also administers the funding allocated to advance the goals in the CTI-CFF National Plan of Action (NPOA).

Malaysia's NPOA outlines the steps the country plans to take through 2015 to address the environmental issues threatening its fisheries and food security. One important theme is integrating an Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM) into marine and coastal resource management. EAFM includes taking into consideration such ideas as the life cycles of fish, the impact of terrestrial activity on the sea and the welfare of the communities dependent on marine resources. "The issue of food security and fisheries has caught the attention of the government, and the EAFM framework is something really useful to help us address this," stated Dr. Nor Aieni. "We've formed the EAFM National Steering Committee to apply it to our needs." On other fronts, NOD has commissioned research on climate change impacts in the proposed Tun Mustapha Park marine protected area in Sabah, Eastern Malaysia.

Malaysia is the first Coral Triangle country to ratify the agreement towards establishing the Permanent Regional Secretariat of the CTI-CFF. In Malaysia, the government has integrated its NPOA activities into the national budget through 2015, thus ensuring that the country's work in marine and coastal resource conservation under CTI-CFF will continue into the future. The World Wildlife Fund (WWF) Malaysia is the lead implementing partner of the USAID-funded Coral Triangle Support Partnership (CTSP) that supports the efforts of Malaysia's National Coordinating Committee.



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SUCCESS STORY

Let's Make It Legal

Malaysia's largest marine park moves closer to gazettelement



Residents from Maliangin Island are among the first to create a community-managed marine protected area within the proposed Tun Mustapha Park, and they are eager for final approval of the park.

Photo: © CTSP/ T. Read

We must have TMP. It will validate everything we have been teaching. Enforcement will be better, government involvement higher, the fish will rebound faster. It will help us realize our vision – —all Banggi living a green lifestyle.”

— Sarmalin Sakirun, Banggi Youth Club

The proposed Tun Mustapha Park (TMP) is 1.02 million hectares and includes more than 50 islands and 80,000 inhabitants. TMP is situated in a key eco-region, where the Sulu and Sulawesi Seas meet at the northern tip of Borneo, and it is a priority area for the Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security (CTI-CFF).

Although stakeholders in Sabah have been working since 2003, the progress on the park plan accelerated dramatically when assistance from USAID's Coral Triangle Support Partnership (CTSP) enabled Sabah Parks and World Wildlife Fund (WWF) Malaysia to conduct planning, community consultations, and zoning work that led to the formation of an interim secretariat at Sabah Parks and an interim steering committee tasked with overseeing the registration and doing all the work required to prepare the park. "This is not business as usual, this is a large marine park, and it requires many consultative activities with many stakeholders from the top management of state government to the bottom—the communities," said Ludi Aspin, Assistant Director and Head of Park Management and Operations for Sabah Parks.

Ludi's biggest challenge is the zoning plan for the park, because everyone has to agree on it, including the government, communities, fishermen and traders. He is proud to be applying Ecosystems Approach to Fisheries Management concepts in the management plan. Ludi and his staff work closely with WWF on both technical and practical aspects of this process, including GIS, surveys, trainings, planning and consultations in the hundreds of communities that are located within the proposed park's boundaries. "Besides protecting and conserving, there must be utilization, and fisheries is just one component of that," he said.

This type of integrated marine and coastal resource management takes time, and it relies on the work of someone like Park Officer Augustine Benson, whose position was created with CTSP funding. Augustine staffs all of the working groups for the interim steering committee, and he has a clear view of next steps to establishing TMP. "We'll need a permanent steering committee, field staff training, more scientific data to help management decisions and capacity building at the community level," he said.

The gazettelement of TMP, anticipated for 2015, will be a proud moment for Malaysia. Sarmalin Sakirun, who lives within the proposed park on Banggi island and works with the local youth club on environment awareness campaigns, said it best. "We must have TMP. It will validate everything we have been teaching. Enforcement will be better, government involvement higher, the fish will rebound faster. It will help us realize our vision—all Banggi living a green lifestyle." WWF Malaysia is the lead implementing partner for CTSP and the USCTI Support Program in Malaysia.



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SUCCESS STORY

Sustainable Livelihoods Grow in Sabah

Community handicrafts group expands into ecotourism



MICA Chairman, Aziz Amirbangsah, (top right) chaired the first Parawati group meeting, sharing MICA's vision, while his wife, Noraini Rosman (top left), helped with the selection process to determine team leader and other committee members.

"Maliangin handicrafts will always be different from other products, as it bears the culture and beauty of Maliangin Island."

***— Mediator of Parawati,
Noraini Rosman***

In December 2012, the Maliangin Island Community Association (MICA) established a women's group called 'Parawati' (which means women champions) that will coordinate the production, promotion, and marketing of handicrafts in Maliangin and Banggi Islands. The proceeds from sales are contributed to the MICA conservation fund to support marine conservation in the Maliangin Sanctuary, which is a culturally and ecologically rich area with national and international tourism potential.

The establishment of Parawati to focus on the handicraft business means that MICA will be able to concentrate on the management of the sanctuary (enforcement, biodiversity monitoring and sustainable financing). A men's group will be formed under MICA in June, called Parawira (or Heroes) and will focus on developing eco-tourism as an alternative livelihood and will support tour operators and related government agencies to market Maliangin Sanctuary as a tourist destination.

Following the development of the handicraft business, the men have gradually become involved in tourism activities, such as sea transportation and accommodations on the island. MICA Chairman, Aziz Amirbangsah, showcased MICA's work in the Maliangin Sanctuary at the International Seminar of Marine Science and Aquaculture during a Tun Mustapha Park Mini-symposium in March 2013. Successful long-term livelihood programs will increase the income of households as well as the funds to carry out conservation activities in the sanctuary.



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SUCCESS STORY

No Plastic, Thanks!

Primary School in Banggi becomes the first school in the proposed Tun Mustapha Marine Park to adopt a green lifestyle

Daily Express
23rd February 2013
Pg 9

Banggi school says 'no' to plastic bags

KUDAT: Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan (SMK) Banggi became the first school in the proposed Tun Mustapha Park here to say "no to plastic bags" as part of its adoption of the Green Lifestyle Campaign.

The Green Lifestyle Campaign, which is based on five modules on how to compost, recycle, plant trees, reduce the use of plastic, and reduce destructive fishing, began in Banggi Island a year ago, under the leadership of WWF-Malaysia, the national conservation trust.

The modules were developed by Banggi Youth Club, a group formed by representatives from the local communities with commitment to engage in conservation efforts and promote 'green' lifestyle.

An important result of the Campaign is the ongoing "no plastic bags on Friday" by all tuck shops and restaurants in Karakit, a town in Banggi island in the northern district.

"This one day of 'no plastic bags' has taught us to refrain from using plastic bags in our daily lives," said Cikgu Awang Besar bin Puteh, a vanguard of Green Lifestyle.

To commemorate the launch of the "no to plastic bags" initiative, SMK Banggi held a Green Run on 8 February 2013. Nearly 800 students took part in the Run which was led by six members of Banggi Youth Club. The Run aimed to cultivate green lifestyle practices among the students and to search for new talents in cross-country running.

Other activities, including drawing competition, exhibition and quiz, were held on that day. WWF-Malaysia gave away a green bag to each student. A theme song "Hijau" was introduced at the event.

Cikgu Zulhakimi Zulkepli, an enthusiastic representative of the School, said: "We are very grateful for the support given by WWF-Malaysia and Banggi Youth Club in ensuring the success of this environmental awareness programme in SMK Banggi".

"We are pleased with the enthusiasm and support of the local community in making Banggi Island to become more environmentally-friendly. We would like to thank SMK Banggi for its initiative to be the first school to say 'no to plastic bags' in the proposed Tun Mustapha Park, the second largest marine protected area in Southeast Asia," said WWF-Malaysia's Manager for Sulu Sulawesi Ecoregion Programme, Rebecca Juman.



Representatives of SMK Banggi and WWF-Malaysia exchanging documents.

News article from Daily Express on the campaign

"This one day of 'No Plastic Bags' has taught us to refrain from using plastic bags in our daily lives."

**—Awang Besar bin Puteh,
School teacher in Banggi**

Starting in early 2012, the Banggi Youth Club (BYC) implemented a year long Green Lifestyle Campaign at several locations on Banggi Island. The campaign was carried out in five villages as well as at a primary and secondary school, and focused on five themes: 1) Anti-Fish Bombing and anti-cyanide; 2) tree planting; 3) composting; 4) recycling; and 5) anti-plastic bag usage. The campaign aimed to raise awareness among the local community to practice green lifestyle habits on the island to protect their marine resources.

The Banggi secondary school started with its campaign focus on "No Plastic Bags on Friday", conducted from February to December 2012. Shops and restaurants on Banggi also participated in this campaign. A module on the topic was part of the schools' extracurricular activities with the support from the BYC members. The school and BYC also jointly organized a 'Green Run' with participation from 800 students to mark the adoption of this Green Lifestyle Module. The Borneo Post, Daily Express, and other daily newspapers in Sabah covered the campaign.

Replication of such programs in more schools in Banggi is planned to increase the number of people practicing Green Lifestyle habits in-line with the conservation objective of the gazettement of the proposed Tun Mustapha Park.



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SUCCESS STORY

No Plastic, Thanks!

SUCCESS STORY

Win-Win for Conservation and Jobs

Public-private partnerships help support conservation in TMP



STAR hotel staff learn about the Live Reef Fish Trade and sustainable fisheries practices during their visit to Berungus Island to meet local fishermen.

Photo: ©CTSP / T. Read

“Our interest in protecting dugongs prompted us to learn more about marine conservation and protecting Sabah’s marine environment. An important change we have made is to ensure that all the fish served on our menu are caught sustainably.”

— Tulip Noorazyze, Director of Quality Improvement & Corporate Social Responsibility, Shangri-La Tanjung Aru Resort and Spa (STAR)

Shangri-La’s Tanjung Aru Resort and Spa (STAR) in Kota Kinabalu, Malaysia is forging partnerships with island communities living within the boundaries of nearby Tun Mustapha Park (TMP). A proposed marine protected area that spans one million hectares, TMP is home to Malaysia’s second largest concentration of coral reefs, mangroves, seagrass beds and endangered marine species, including turtles and dugongs.

In May 2010, STAR personnel met with representatives from the Live Reef Fish Trade Association, the Maliangin Island Community Association (MICA), and local fishermen from Berungus Island – all of whom live within the boundaries of TMP – to identify opportunities for STAR to support conservation efforts within TMP through its operational practices.

On Berungus Island, the partnership between STAR and the local fishermen developed into a sustainable fisheries program that supports the community’s livelihoods and dugong habitat. STAR agreed to pay a premium price for fish caught using environmentally-friendly fishing gear. Following consultation with WWF-Malaysia on sustainable fishery traits (including total length, size and species), STAR created its own internal guide entitled the ‘Sustainable Fish Standard Varieties’. This guide is an adaptation of the Sustainable Seafood Guide produced under the Save Our Seafood campaign – a collaboration between WWF-Malaysia and the Malaysian Nature Society – to raise awareness on the current status of fish supply, promote sustainable seafood choices, and influence market transformation towards sustainable seafood sourcing. The hotel has revamped their menu, removing unsustainably-caught species (including lobsters, rays and swordfish) and focusing on sustainably-caught local fish.

On Maliangin Island, STAR staff placed an order of 1,200 units of natural fiber (pandanus) napkin holders to sell in the hotel gift shop. A portion of income generated from sales goes to MICA, which manages the island’s natural re-sources, including patrolling and awareness activities.

Public-private partnerships like this are helping the Malaysian government to implement their National Plan of Action under the Coral Triangle’s Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security (CTI-CFF), as well as supporting sustainable and alternative livelihoods. WWF Malaysia is the lead implementing partner for the USAID Coral Triangle Support Partnership in Malaysia.

SUCCESS STORY

Tun Mustapha Park: 10 Years On

Stakeholders in proposed TMP shared 10 years of experience at an international event

In March 2003, the Sabah State Government, through a state cabinet decision, approved the intention to gazette the Tun Mustapha Park (TMP). The objectives of establishing the park are to protect and enhance the biodiversity of the terrestrial and marine environment of the area, to exploit the marine and terrestrial resources of the area in an ecologically sustainable manner, and to alleviate the socio-economic condition of the local people, particularly through ecologically sustainable economic development.

Sabah Parks was mandated to coordinate the development of a management plan that is required for the subsequent gazetting of the Park, in collaboration with relevant government agencies and other stakeholders, including academes, local communities, and NGOs. Once fully gazetted, TMP will be the largest marine park in Malaysia with 1.02 million hectares that will be managed in-line with the concept of multi-stakeholder collaborative management.

Since 2003, efforts have been ongoing to profile and increase understanding of TMP through ecological studies, scientific expeditions, and community surveys, to gather local knowledge. Key partners are building support to increase the participation of local communities in the development and management of TMP, through capacity building, awareness-raising, and the development of a management plan through a multi-stakeholder consultative process. A major milestone was the formation of an Interim Steering Committee (ISC), a multi-stakeholder committee supported by technical working groups that coordinate efforts towards the gazettelement of TMP.

The TMP Mini Symposium, which was part of International Seminar on Marine Science and Aquaculture held in Kota Kinabalu, Sabah, became the platform to share lessons learned and experiences in the proposed TMP. Participants of this symposium were members of the local and international universities, government departments, local NGOs, and the local communities. Scientific information gathered throughout the years showed how ecologically and economically important the area is. However, it was also acknowledged that there is a gap in baseline scientific data that is crucial for the efficient management of the park. As a result, local and international scientists confirmed this as an opportunity to further collaborate in terms of resources in the near future. Community members in the proposed Park shared their invaluable experiences to an audience of academics from all over the world as well as local stakeholders involved in the proposed park management. The Symposium attracted significant media attention and generated six articles in the local and national press. TMP gazettelement is seen as crucial for marine conservation and economic benefits to the state and the region.

SUCCESS STORY

Protecting Fish at the Source

Three spawning aggregation sites to be declared as future marine protected areas (MPAs)



The participants and training team of the Coastal Resource Management and Spawning Aggregations Marine Protected Area Establishment Training in Sibutu, Tawi-Tawi on March 5-6, 2013

Photo: ©WWF-Philippines / Y. Omar

“We have learned so much about the protection and conservation of our marine resources. The declaration of spawning aggregation sites as Marine Protected Area (MPA) will be beneficial to the local stakeholders. Rest assured that our municipality of Sitangkai will give full support to this undertaking.”

**– Engr. Richard Lahaman,
Municipal Planning and
Development Coordinator of
Sitangkai**

The impending declaration of three new marine protected areas (MPAs) in Sibutu, Sitangkai, and Tawi-Tawi (the Philippines), is the result of collaboration between several institutions. Initially, the Society for the Conservation of Reef Fish Aggregations (SCRFA) was invited by Coral Triangle Support Partnership (CTSP) to help formulate a strategy on the Live Reef Fish Trade (LRFT). During a training workshop in Palawan, interest in the undocumented LRFT caging in Tawi-Tawi took root. CTSP conducted a rapid scanning and confirmed the proliferation of LRFT mariculture in the southeast part of Sibutu in Tawi-Tawi.

Inspired by the results, the SCRFA and CTSP co-funded a fisheries profile in 2010. In 2011-2012, CTSP gave a grant to the Tawi-Tawi Marine Research Development Foundation Inc. (TMRDFI) of the Mindanao State University (MSU) in Tawi-Tawi to identify spawning aggregation areas of LRF. They documented the presence of juveniles in three sites – Tando Owak and Dungon-Dungon in Sibutu, and Sipangkot in Sitangkai. Since these sites were identified, CTSP has been working with the municipal governments to develop policies and municipal ordinances to declare these three sites as MPAs.

Following the trend, the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources of the Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (BFAR-ARMM) readily agreed to conduct an orientation on MPAs and Coastal Resource Management (CRM) for local stakeholders. The orientation was held in Sibutu in early March 2013, and it is hoped that the first MPA in Sibutu will be implemented soon.



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SUCCESS STORY

University Mentoring Program holds CTI Forums

Forums seek to link university research with the technical needs of the local government



Participants at CTI Forum

Photo: ©CI Philippines

CTSP conducted CTI Forums in eight higher education institutions (HEIs) participating in the CTSP University Mentoring Program (UMP) in the Philippines. The objectives of the forum were to communicate what CTI is, present the activities of CTSP at the national and local levels, put into context the University Mentoring Program (UMP) within these programs, and develop a university research agenda that is supportive of the local government implementation of the National Plan of Action (NPOA) for CTI in priority sites. Each HEI presented their research priorities, current capacities in coastal resource management, and capacities still to be developed, while concerned local government units (LGU) presented their current capacities and technical needs. The matching of capacities of the HEIs with the needs of the LGUs will feed into the development of an enhanced research agenda that is more responsive to the implementation of the NPOA.

The CTI forum reached out to a total of 681 attendees consisting of representatives from national and regional agencies, local government executives and officers, high-ranking officials of the universities, faculty, and students. The HEIs under the CTSP UMP are located in the Verde Island Passage (VIP), Palawan, and Tawi-Tawi, and one in the West Philippine Seascape. These are the Batangas State University, University of Batangas, De La Salle Lipa (DLSL), Mindoro State College of Agriculture and Technology (MinSCAT), Palawan State University, Western Philippines University (WPU), Mindanao State University, and Pangasinan State University.

CTSP's UMP is intended to transfer knowledge and skills in coastal resource management from centers of excellence to HEIs located in CTI priority geographies that will provide technical assistance to local government implementation of the NPOA. To date, a total of 44 faculty-mentees and 10 from local governments are under the mentoring program.



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SUCCESS STORY

An Ecosystem Approach to Marine Conservation

Pere village in Manus adopts integrated resource management



The community of Pere depends on the sea, and its people are applying EAFM principals to manage their resources

Photo: ©CTSP / T. Read

“When you want to look after the fish to increase populations, you also must look after the ecosystem, the mangroves, and the reef.”

— **Piwen Langarap,**
Program Coordinator,
MECCN

The island community of Pere in Manus Province, Papua New Guinea, is at the forefront of marine conservation and climate adaptation. The community is among the first in the country to apply the “ridges to reefs” concept promoted by The Nature Conservancy (TNC), a partner in USAID’s Coral Triangle Support Partnership (CTSP). Pere’s success is kindling a flame in other Manus communities and around the Bismarck Sea through TNC, CTSP, and the six-country Coral Triangle Initiative for Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security (CTI-CFF).

The story starts in 1997, when provincial fisheries authorities visited Pere to raise awareness about the exploitation of fish spawning sites. When Pere villagers understood the threat of these activities to their livelihoods, they created “no take” zones in key areas. In less than a year, local fishermen saw improvements in their catch, so they put more sites under management and created a locally-managed marine area. With support from TNC, Pere wrote a marine resource management plan in 2006 to govern the LMMA. The local government that oversees Pere heard about the village’s success, and a year later it adopted an Environment and Conservation Law that recognized the community’s right to manage its marine resources.

Meanwhile, TNC trained local youths to monitor the reefs, and supported Pere through a long consultative process to create a village governance committee that everyone respected and followed. In 2010, CTSP funds supported new trainings in Pere on climate change and on the “ridges to reef” approach to conservation. As a result, community members realized that managing their fish was not enough. “When you want to look after the fish to increase populations, you also must look after the ecosystem, the mangroves, and the reefs,” said Piwen Langarap, a Pere community member. “The people in the mountains must look after what they do, because what they do in the river ends up in our marine area.”

To make a broader plan that incorporates this Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM), Pere took the lead to bring communities from up-river into its management and training process. Coastal villages routinely trade fish with inland neighbors for garden and forest crops. Once the inland people realized that their behavior directly affected the fish they depended on, the communities became partners in conservation. In 2013, Pere launched a new, integrated resource management plan that incorporates climate change, “ridges to reefs”, and Marine Protected Areas—all designated as key conservation activities under PNG’s CTI-CFF National Plan of Action.

Pere’s multi-faceted approach is yielding noticeable results. Fish are spilling over from healthy “no take” zones into surrounding open areas. Mangroves and sago are coming back, and neighboring communities are learning what they can to do to address their own issues.



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SUCCESS STORY

The Latest FAD in Papua New Guinea

Fish aggregation devices increase catch, relieve pressure on reefs



Fishermen from Pere and surrounding communities gather each morning and evening around this FAD to catch fish for their families and to sell at the market

Photo: ©CTSP / T. Read

“Do not think about fisheries management only. Think outside the box. Focus on the big picture. We want to develop EAFM to practical status.”

— **Leban Gisawa,
Inshore Fisheries
Manager, NFA**

Papua New Guinea’s (PNG) National Fisheries Authority (NFA), a semi-autonomous government agency, has come up with a winner in marine conservation. With support from USAID’s Coral Triangle Support Partnership (CTSP), NFA developed an inexpensive Fish Aggregation Device (FAD) designed to attract both pelagic fish and local fisherman to offshore areas, reducing pressure on reefs. Under the guidance of Inshore Fisheries Manager Leban Gisawa, NFA has tested FADs at several sites and is deploying the devices in multiple coastal provinces.

What is a FAD? It is surprisingly simple: a large float anchored to the sea floor with old fishing nets dangling from it, placed in near-shore areas away from reefs. The nets grow algae almost immediately, attracting small reef fish. These small fish attract medium fish, and the pelagic species such as tuna and mackerel follow. At one test site near Pere Island in Manus Province, local fishermen reported catching 4000 fish in one day, using hand lines only. Results like these have drawn fishermen away from their over-used inshore reef areas, allowing these ecosystems to recover from years of hard use.

NFA deployed the first FAD in 2012 after completing two years of design, policy, and baseline survey work. Based on early positive results for local fisherman and reefs, NFA is deploying 20 new FADs around Manus Island, with plans for more throughout the maritime provinces.

NFA is also working on other projects inspired by the Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security (CTI-CFF). The FAD project is part of a larger CTI-CFF effort to apply an Ecosystems Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM), and NFA, a member of the PNG CTI-CFF National Coordinating Committee, is also attempting to forge coherence in marine programs at the national, provincial, and local levels. To this end, NFA administrators have met with provincial fisheries leaders to determine their needs and set up a financing system for implementing Papua New Guinea’s CTI-CFF National Plan of Action at the provincial level. Gisawa told the provincial officials, “Do not think about fishery management only. Think outside the box. Focus on the big picture. We want to develop EAFM to practical status.”

Under the leadership of NFA and with help from CTSP partners, marine resource management policies, funding, and practical local-level applications are coming together in Papua New Guinea. The “fad” for FADs is just one example of a simple marine conservation idea that is dramatically improving life and nature in coastal communities.

The World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), The Nature Conservancy (TNC) and Conservation International (CI) are the lead implementing partners for CTSP and the USCTI Support Program in Papua New Guinea.



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SUCCESS STORY

Women's Work

For women on Manus Island, food security is personal



One of the goals of the Women in Conservation committees in Manus is to increase clam production by improving the health of the mangrove stands.

Photo: ©CTSP / T. Read

"My vision is that in five years, we have enough food to feed all our families."

— **Roselyn Posing,
Chairman, Powat WIC
committee**

It's no surprise that women play a vital conservation role in communities around Manus Island, Papua New Guinea. They're the first to know if there's not enough food to feed their families. Recently, inshore fisheries and village gardens have not been producing enough for women to keep food on the table, so they're expanding their traditional roles to cope with the effects of growing populations and sea-level rise on food production. "We are doing this work to benefit our communities," said Elizabeth Naron of Lopahan village. "We do not have enough food, so we must learn to produce more." Elizabeth is the driving force for the Women in Conservation (WIC) group in her community on the northern coast of Manus. The Nature Conservancy (TNC), a partner in USAID's Coral Triangle Support Partnership (CTSP), supports the group's work. Papua New Guinea is a country member of the Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security (CTI-CFF).

In neighboring Powat, WIC Coordinator Jenny Songan said the women's committee she organized there six months ago is "piloting women's empowerment in Manus." Twelve women— four officers plus one representing each Powat clan— meet once a month to discuss ideas, report on projects, and discuss each clan's needs. Together, the women make plans to overcome the challenges of overharvesting their dietary staple sago, the decrease in cultivable land, and declining fish and shellfish takes.

Rising sea levels have increased flooding, filling formerly protected lagoons behind the villages with brackish water. The women are using a mix of household waste, shells, and coconut husks topped with soil and compost to create new gardening space near their homes. "When the northwest winds blow, the sea is rough, and we can't reach our sago and taro gardens by the river," said Clara Sak, secretary of Powat's WIC committee. "We need more garden land close to the village."

Sea water is also adding salt to village soils and groundwater, so the women are "atoll farming," building rings around food-producing plants and trees and filling them with organic materials to create raised beds. To enhance fish nurseries and improve yields of mangrove crab, mussels, and clams, they clean existing mangrove stands, using the waste gathered as landfill in the reclamation project. And instead of burning leaves, the women are composting them with previously unused dead sea grass and waste from sago processing to turn trash into valuable compost. Many of the women also help the men raise and plant new mangrove seedlings to protect the shore and the boundary area between the lagoon and the village. "My vision is that in five years, we have enough food to feed all our families," said Roselyn Posing, Chairman of the Powat WIC committee. TNC is the leading implementing partner of CTSP and USCTI Support Program in Manus.

SUCCESS STORY

From Vision to Reality in Milne Bay

Government and NGOs collaborate in Milne Bay to pass a landmark environmental law



This fisherman's livelihood will be protected when current efforts to pass an environmental law in the Wiyaloki Island area bear fruit, using the Maramatana law as a template.

Photo: ©CTSP / T. Read

"Everyone wanted this law. It is valuable because it involves local people in protecting the environment themselves instead of government and NGOs doing all the work."

— **Simon Alberic,
Provincial Legal
Advisor committee**

After a decade of work, a local government in Milne Bay, Papua New Guinea, has passed a law that recognizes community-based marine protected areas and makes it possible to prosecute poachers. Conservation International (CI), a partner in the six-country Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Food Security and Fisheries (CTI-CFF), worked closely with the government and communities to bring the law into being. Officials in the provincial government strongly support the landmark environmental law, adopted in 2012 by Maramatana District, and they are ready to work with other districts throughout the province to craft similar laws. "Everyone wanted this law," said Provincial Legal Advisor Simon Alberic. "It is valuable because it involves local people in protecting the environment themselves instead of government and NGOs doing all the work. In other cases, locals are left to be bystanders in their own back yards." The new law is a local building block supporting the goals of the CTI-CFF National Plan of Action.

The long legal drafting process involved multiple workshops and consultations with coastal and island communities and local government officials. In the end, Alberic was able to build on the work of other lawyers to draft a template law that includes language local people can understand and that other local governments can easily copy and adapt. "Other local governments are watching this closely, they want to use it in their own areas," said Alberic.

Deputy Provincial Governor James Rabini, who is also President of Maramatana District, was another key player in the process. He explained that he and CI have been working on the law for many years, and that support from USAID's Coral Triangle Support Program (CTSP) enabled them to take the work to the finish line. CTSP funded several different lawyers to review and refine the document, and CTSP supports ongoing CI community-level awareness programs to educate people about the value of this legal tool in protecting their natural resources.

Both men singled out the positive cooperation between government and NGOs in this effort as an important factor, countering the common perception that these two must be antagonists. "In our local government, we don't have expertise in environment and marine resources," said Rabini. "CI provided that. Without CI, I don't think we'd have the law in place. We cannot do this kind of work alone."

Conservation International (CI) is the lead implementing partner for CTSP and the USCTI Support Program in Milne Bay, Papua New Guinea.



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SUCCESS STORY

She's Her Own Boss

Tourism and marine conservation in a Milne Bay village



Isabel O'Connor is the owner and operator of the ecotourism lodge in Divinai village in Milne Bay. She is implementing marine conservation with CI.

Photo: © CTSP/ T. Read

“Even though I am starting small, I believe my work contributes to the whole picture of what everyone is doing in the Coral Triangle. Environment is very important, and I want to contribute to sustaining and preserving it. If we lose it, it is gone.”

— **Isabel O'Connor,
Divinai Lodge Owner**

Isabel O'Connor wanted to start a small lodge on her family's land in Divinai, a community less than an hour east of the Milne Bay provincial capital of Alotau in Papua New Guinea. She noticed that the beach in front of her land was eroding at a rapid rate, the water was dirty, the reef was deteriorated, and the fish were scarce.

When she heard about the success of the communities on Nuakata and other nearby islands in addressing similar issues as part of the Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security (CTI-CFF), she went to the Conservation International (CI) office in town to find out more. CI is a partner in USAID's Coral Triangle Support Partnership (CTSP).

Soon, with CI and CTSP support, she traveled to the capital city of Port Moresby for a Learning and Training Network (LTN) workshop on Community Managed Marine Areas. LTN is a national program that is an outgrowth of the country's National Plan of Action, created as part of Papua New Guinea's participation in the six-nation CTI-CFF.

Back home, Isabel is applying the lessons she learned at the workshop, developing her lodge business and working to protect the marine resources around her village. Isabel, who earned a diploma in Tourism & Hospitality from Divine Word University in Madang, has built an attractive three-bedroom lodge and set up a marketing system with hotels and tourist agencies in Alotau. At the same time, she has contracted to take full control of the marine resources on nearby Gahilame Island, and she's brought CI and CTSP in to do baseline surveys of reef and fish and to help her set up a monitoring program. “CI gave me a snorkel and flippers, and I go out there by the beach, I find interesting things,” she said.

Isabel has even convinced the local government to add a conservation position to its development committee, which she hopes will help build local support for marine resource management. Most recently, Isabel has asked CI staff to teach her how to conduct workshops to increase understanding of marine resource conservation in the three villages in her area, and she is planning a visit to Nuakata Island to learn first-hand from what they are doing to manage their coastal resources. “I want to go there and see exactly what they have done, interview them,” she said.

“Even though I am starting small, I believe my work contributes to the whole picture of what everyone is doing in the Coral Triangle,” she added. “Environment is very important, and I want to contribute to sustaining and conserving it. If we lose it, it is all gone.” She understands the issues and is excited about her role in addressing them locally, and the positive effect her work will have on her livelihood, earned through resource-based ecotourism.



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SUCCESS STORY

From Vision to Reality in Milne Bay

Community members in Papua New Guinea monitor reefs and train others to do it, too



Trainers from the Nuakata-Labam-Palele Marine Management Area pass along their knowledge of marine resource protection and monitoring to residents of Wiyaloki and neighboring islands.

Photo: ©CTSP / T. Read

“CI really helped us. They saw what we did not see, then showed us how to stop over-harvesting.”

— **Nedson Isako,
Chairman of local
community
organization**

Distressed by reef and fish monitoring programs that failed to truly engage local communities and that relied on NGO staff to do the work, Noel Wangunu, a marine biologist, was sure there had to be a better way. Believing that the best hope for long-term monitoring continuity was to put communities in the driver's seat, he worked through the Alotau office of Conservation International (CI), with support from USAID's Coral Triangle Support Partnership (CTSP), to create a program in 2009 that trains islanders to do their own monitoring. He found that once community members understand that reef monitoring benefits them, and the young adults see that volunteering as monitors gives them status, it isn't difficult to create a self-sustaining monitoring system. His definition of success? “In the next five to ten years, I want to see that when a community wants training, the guys we have worked with will be the ones doing it,” taking CI out of the loop, he said.

Less than four years into the program, success is at their doorstep. The first training started with funding from CTSP, and more than 50 young people from Nuakata, Labam, and Palele Islands attended. Two workshops and many field trips and study sessions left only the strongest and most committed volunteers. Less than five months later the first monitoring of 16 stations was underway. Following 100-meter transects and recording what they saw every five meters, the monitors counted and categorized corals, fishes, and invertebrates. They've done so every quarter since then.

Three star pupils—Joel Araea, Jameson Solipo, and Simeon Isaac—have volunteered to train monitors on other islands. They have also learned how to enter data from their monitoring activities into computer spreadsheets and interpret the results to share at village and government meetings. The three of them recently ran workshops for communities in the neighboring Bwanabwana district southeast of Nuakata, and monitoring has already begun there at 16 new sites with full local involvement. The new monitors are eager to spread their knowledge further. The value of scientific resource management, combined with traditional closure methods, is clear to the participants. Recently the National Fisheries Authority recognized their expertise by hiring them to conduct local sea cucumber surveys for the national database.

Nedson Isako, Chairman of the local community-based organization observed, “CI really helped us. They saw what we did not see, then showed us how to stop over-harvesting.” Now, he and others like him want to share this knowledge with other communities in Milne Bay and beyond through the Learning and Training Network process enabled under the country's National Plan of Action, created as part of the six-country Coral Triangle Initiative for Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security (CTI-CFF). Conservation International is the lead implementing partner of CTSP and the USCTI Support Program in Milne Bay, PNG.



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SUCCESS STORY

CT Countries Share Knowledge

Solomon Islands works on the management effectiveness of its MPAs, learning from Indonesia's experience



Training on MPA management effectiveness for Solomon Islands LMMA members, facilitated by TNC and CTC

Photo: ©CTC / M. Welly

Twenty-five Solomon Island Locally-Managed Marine Area (SILMMA) members and NGOs in the Solomon Islands learned about the tools and principles to establish an MPA system and marine protected area (MPA) management effectiveness. This training was conducted by The Nature Conservancy (TNC) and the Coral Triangle Center (CTC) with CTSP funding. The trainings were led by Indonesian practitioners, offering an opportunity for CT countries to learn from each other.

As follow-up to that training, SILMMA participants took part in the CTI MPA Regional Exchange in Solomon Islands in March 2013. They were joined by other key stakeholders in the Solomon Islands, such as the National Coordinating Committee (NCC), and the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, who all worked together to develop marine protected area (MPA) management effectiveness tools to develop a regional system of MPAs in the Solomon Islands.

From March to May, CTC and the NCC will develop a draft outline of the Solomon Islands management effectiveness tool. In May, the NCC and SILMMA will participate in a training of trainer's workshop and an MPA management workshop, to be facilitated by CTC and TNC Solomon Islands with USAID-CTSP support. During the two workshops, participants will develop modules and curriculum for future MPA management effectiveness training as well as an assessment tool for the Solomon Islands' national MPA system.



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SUCCESS STORY

Ghizo Communities Select MPAs

Communities choose sites based on local knowledge

Five sites were selected around Ghizo Island to be designated as marine protected areas (MPAs), in cooperation with various communities and the Gizo Environment Livelihood Conservation Association (GELCA). The sites cover marine areas within the Western Province of the Solomon Islands and will be registered as MPAs under the newly endorsed national Protected Areas Act – the first legal framework for protected areas – which also strengthens community empowerment. Management plans created by the involved communities will be registered and legalized under the Act, enabling communities to play a larger role in the conservation of their resources and foster a sense of stewardship.

Overcoming the challenges involved in obtaining community involvement was the first step in the process. Due to the demographics of Ghizo Island, and as the area is rich in tradition and culture, community engagement did not come easily. After increased conservation awareness efforts, there was a noticeable increase in community engagement and support. Currently, all five MPA sites have been endorsed by communities and boundaries have been marked. The demarcation of certain sites required further community involvement and would not have been possible without their input.

The next step is to develop the management plans for each MPA. CTSP provided funding support to develop a community management plan template and guidelines for creating a marine protected area. These two documents have been drafted and are soon to be finalized and endorsed. The template is part of a broader 'Protected Areas' Tool Kit, developed with Packard support. As a management plan is required to legally register a protected area, the template is meant to help the communities create and register their plans. The Tool Kit, and its supporting documents, will help build community capacity, providing all the information required to legally register an MPA. With support from CTSP, the communities will utilize the management plan template to secure their conservation interests.



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SUCCESS STORY

Timor-Leste Launches First No-Take Zones

207 square kilometers of coastline better protected for community benefit



Timor-Leste's U.S. Ambassador, Judith Fergin, and the Timor-Leste Secretary of State for Fisheries, Rafael Periera Goncalves, are welcomed to the formal opening of the No-Take Zones in a ceremony held in the coastal community of Com, Timor-Leste.

Photo: ©CTSP / D. Bason

"We appreciate the interest in the development of the fisheries sector in Timor-Leste, which plays an important role in the prevention of malnutrition, food security and livelihoods of fishermen and people of Timor-Leste."

— Rafael Goncalves, Timor-Leste Secretary of State for Fisheries

On February 7 2013, Timor-Leste launched the nation's first "No-Take Zones" (NTZs), where fishing restrictions and other protective measures have been put in place to enable the replenishment of fish stocks and the protection of coral reefs that support local people. The protective measures are aimed at conserving the as-yet unrealized value of Timor-Leste's marine-based natural capital, which is essential for the food security and economic development of one of the world's newest and least developed countries.

The announcement of these zones was made by the Timor-Leste Secretary of State for Fisheries, Rafael Periera Goncalves, at an event held in Com, a coastal community five hours from the capital of Dili. The event was attended by Judith Fergin, Timor-Leste's US Ambassador, Rick Scott, USAID Mission Director, senior officials from the Timor-Leste government, and community leaders, in demonstration of the joint commitment which has brought about these important management improvements.

The seven No-Take Zones are embedded within broader multiple-use marine protected areas, covering 207 square kilometers of coastal waters of the island nation's only national park. The zones encompass important coral reefs that help maximize climate resilience, serve as reef fish spawning sites, enable fisheries replenishment, and protect key dive and snorkel sites for tourism purposes. The No-Take Zones will be enforced through a co-management approach between local, district, and national fisheries authorities.

Secretary Goncalves said, "We appreciate the interest in the development of the fisheries sector in Timor-Leste, which plays an important role in the prevention of malnutrition, food security and livelihoods of fishermen and people of Timor-Leste."

"Today's launch of the No-Take Zones holds great promise for the future of Timor-Leste's marine environments and the contribution they can make to artisanal fisheries, local livelihoods, and economic development," said Conservation International's Timor-Leste Country Director, Candice Mohan. "A well managed coastal ecosystem is extremely valuable. It can provide a sustainable supply of seafood, is critical for marine tourism, and increases the resilience of local communities to the pressures of climate change by ensuring diversified livelihood options."

The announcement of the NTZs follows the results of a Rapid Assessment Program (RAP) marine survey of Timor-Leste's coastal waters. The RAP survey was conducted by a team of international and Timorese scientists and the results showed that coral reefs in Timor-Leste were some of the healthiest and most diverse in the world.



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SUCCESS STORY

Good Conservation is Good Business

Timorese guest house operator supporting turtle conservation



Robella Da Cruz runs a local guest house and is actively involved in the community's conservation efforts.

Photo: ©CTSP / D. Bason

"[Marine conservation] just makes good business sense."

— Robella Da Cruz, guest house owner

Not many tourists make the six hour drive from the Timorese capital of Dili to the eastern village of Vailo Viai, but for those who do, the simple but clean guest house run by Robella Da Cruz and the delicious food that she serves is a very good reason to visit this small harbor settlement. Robella had opened a number of small businesses before opening the guesthouse in 2002 with just four rooms. She soon acquired a reputation for her catering skills and before the UN left Timor-Leste, Robella spent a lot of time cooking for UN staff. Built in front of the coastal beach and facing the open ocean, the guest house patio is an ideal place to sit, talk, or simply watch waves breaking on the white sand. Further out, but still within view of the guesthouse is the "No-Take Zone" that villagers, in partnership with the USAID-funded Coral Triangle Support Partnership (CTSP), established within the national park's marine protected area.

CTSP has engaged the local women's group that is led by Robella to provide valuable information about resource use patterns and how they relate to local household economics, including identifying economic drivers (e.g., start of the school year means the family needs more money quickly). Inter-tidal resources – which women and children traditionally glean at low tide – have been identified as needing better management so that resources can continue to provide for the future. The women's group is also helping to reinforce sustainable practices among the fishermen.

But Robella knows that protecting marine resources isn't just limited to No-Take Zones or sustainable fishing practices. So when she recently saw a green turtle laying eggs in the sand near the guest house, she realized that few eggs would survive long enough to hatch due to the many pigs that scour the beach for food. She quickly erected a simple fence around the site using fishing nets and although the pigs got a few eggs, at least 60 hatchlings made it to the sea under Robella's watchful care. When asked about it, she simply smiled and said it "just makes good business sense."

It is perhaps no coincidence that close to the guesthouse, CTSP has put up a large billboard with pictures of all five turtle species that can be found in the waters off Timor-Leste, and sometimes seen laying eggs on the beaches.



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SUCCESS STORY

Local Knowledge Benefits Conservation

A traditional Timorese fisherman helps identify important marine sanctuaries



Lino Fernandes Xavier is using his role as a community leader and fisherman to help implement the first marine “no-take” zones in Timor-Leste.

Photo: © CTSP/ D. Bason

“As a boy the sea provided for me after my parents died, so now I will protect the ocean.”

**— Lino Fernandes Xavier,
fisherman and community
leader**

Lino, aged 42, has lived in the village of Vailo Viai on the coast of Timor-Leste for all his life. When he was young he remembers diving down into the clear water and thinking that he was in the shade of a tree as there were so many fish above him. So when his parents died it was the ocean that provided him with food. These abundant resources came under pressure as inland villages were moved to the coast during the Indonesian occupation, and many more people were using the ocean resources. Now, Lino is working to restore this abundance. He is using his knowledge as a fisherman, combined with his role as a community leader, to help implement the first marine “No-Take Zones” in Timor-Leste and protect the country’s marine resources.

When Lino became a village leader in 2005, he stopped fishing. But through the USAID-supported Coral Triangle Support Partnership (CTSP), Lino has received training in marine ecology and management. He was pleased with the training modules as they combined a small amount of classroom theory with a lot of practical application at sea. Lino is proud of the marine management structure the community has subsequently developed. While he knows there will be a review of the No-Take Zones after five years, his experience as a fisherman tells him that the area will probably need something like twelve years to fully recover. Lino knows that it is important to ensure that local regulations and national laws work together. The community will conduct patrols (especially at night when people fish for octopus), but they will need help from the government to enforce the law against illegal fishermen from outside the area.

While Lino has used his knowledge and experience to identify the area that needs to be protected in Com near his village, he has also helped map marine areas further afield, such as off the southern village of Lore. It is this dedication that is helping produce a better understanding of Timor-Leste’s unique marine resources. Lino hopes that people from other countries will hear about Timor-Leste’s protected marine areas and come to see for themselves, generating income for the wider community. Lino hopes that his 10 year-old son will not have to follow his hard life as a fisherman. He knows that the work he is doing now is laying the foundations for a better life for his son’s generation.



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SUCCESS STORY

Protecting Fish Stocks

Communities in the southern Timorese village of Lore establish a No-Take Zone and petition the government for enforcement.



Fisherman Jual Martenez learned to swim and fish in exile but now uses his skills and influence to lead marine conservation.

Photo: ©CTSP / D. Bason

We have started the work through establishing a No-Take Zone. Now the government must also show their commitment.”

— Jual Martenez, fisherman

Located in the far south of Timor-Leste with only a single rough road leading there, the village of Lore is both remote and difficult to get to. Perhaps because of this, the sea surrounding Lore has plentiful fish stocks and an abundance of coral species. Facing the open ocean and swept by strong currents, the corals here are different to those on the north coast and support a number of rare fish species. Recently local villagers, together with staff from the USAID-supported Coral Triangle Support Partnership (CTSP), established two “No-Take Zones” to protect the fish spawning sites off Lore. CTSP developed training modules to identify resources, and together with bathymetric maps and using corals as an indicator for site selection, marked out the area to be protected. This has been delineated by buoys that are secured in the deep water by cement anchors made by the villagers and transported on large bamboo rafts.

Instrumental in providing information on the species and areas that needed protection was 40-year old fisherman, Jual Martenez. Jual is one of only a few villagers in Lore who can swim, having been exiled under Indonesian rule to the island prison of Atauro. Close to the capital Dili, Atauro is a dry and barren rock where farming is impossible. With only the sea to support them, the prisoners taught Jual to swim and he soon learned how to fish.

As a young man, Jual extracted as much as possible from the natural environment, through whatever means possible. His practices included turtle hunting and blast fishing. Now, equipped with knowledge from CTSP, he understands the importance of sustainable practices and plays a leadership role in the Lore conservation group. He estimates that turtle poaching has been reduced by 70% and although some villagers still eat the green, hawksbill, and olive ridley turtles that nest on the beach, it is far less than it used to be. Jual is far more worried about the threat from illegal fishermen that come from Indonesia. He dismisses the notion that the illegal fishermen stay outside the three-mile demarcation zone of the national park, noting they often land their boats to collect fresh drinking water.

Lore was recently visited by prominent government figures, including the President, Chief of Police, head of the army, and many district administrators. The community presented their case to the visiting officials, seeking greater support in enforcing illegal fishing. The government promised to provide joint army and police patrols and the communities have offered to host the patrol teams and, if needed, provide fuel for their boats. The villagers have also offered to repair and refurbish the old Portuguese customs building for the patrol’s headquarters. This joint commitment is fundamental to the co-management approach. “We have started the work through establishing a No-Take Zone says Jual, “now the government must also show their commitment.”



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SUCCESS STORY

Protecting Fish Stocks

In Timor-Leste, traditions and scientific methodology come together to protect the marine ecosystems



Timorese fisherman, Pedro Norais, with trochus and green snails.

Photo: ©CTSP / D. Bason

“...both ways of knowing...are not mutually exclusive.”

— Pedro Norais, fisherman

Pedro Norais is an imposing Timorese figure whose jet black hair and full beard reveal little of the tough life he’s endured for 56 years. Good natured and hardworking, he is philosophical about life. Working in the Jesuit Fulgoro Mission Agricultural School when he was young, he fled to the village of Tutuala on the far eastern tip of Timor at the start of the 1977 civil war. Here he taught himself to fish. As the area had no tradition of long line fishing, he learned how to copy and make simple wooden spear guns. Pedro learned to hold his breath underwater for a long time, a skill he found invaluable when collecting trochus, a marine snail with a prized shell and meaty flesh. Good diving skills are needed to find trochus as they hide in the reef and can be difficult to collect. However, once collected they can be kept alive in a bucket or other container to be stored and eaten when needed, a valuable source of ready protein in areas where there are few other ways to keep fresh food.

With little knowledge of best practices for the management of species he had fished for decades, Pedro was among the most inquisitive fishermen to engage with the USAID Coral Triangle Support Partnership (CTSP). “I was curious to learn more...to improve what I fish and how I fish it” explained Pedro. “I quickly realized that both ways of knowing— books that guide westerners and storytelling that guides us— are not mutually exclusive. One focuses on [what is] quantifiable and measurable, the other on recollection of observations and interpretations of our peoples’ first hand experiences. There is no right or wrong if the foundation for knowledge stems from managing the resources.”

CTSP has empowered fishermen such as Pedro by showing that their knowledge is relevant to the community and to the wider management of the Nino Konis Santana National Park. CTSP has involved the local community in environmental decision-making processes at the local level. Local communities have helped CTSP identify and establish the four No-Take Zones around Tutuala. These are zones where no fishing or anchoring is allowed in the national park and were identified as containing important marine resources.

In a place where beliefs guide resource use, where misfortunes are believed to be caused by people’s wrongdoings to the environment, man and environment are one, and *adat* (the prevailing local belief systems) becomes the unwritten law that ancestors used to bestow order between the human-nature interactions. “

And as Pedro well knows, the four No-Take Zones around Tutuala may well be strengthened by the belief that some are sacred sites. Reflected in the lives of people like Pedro, tradition, belief and ecology mix easily in Timor-Leste.



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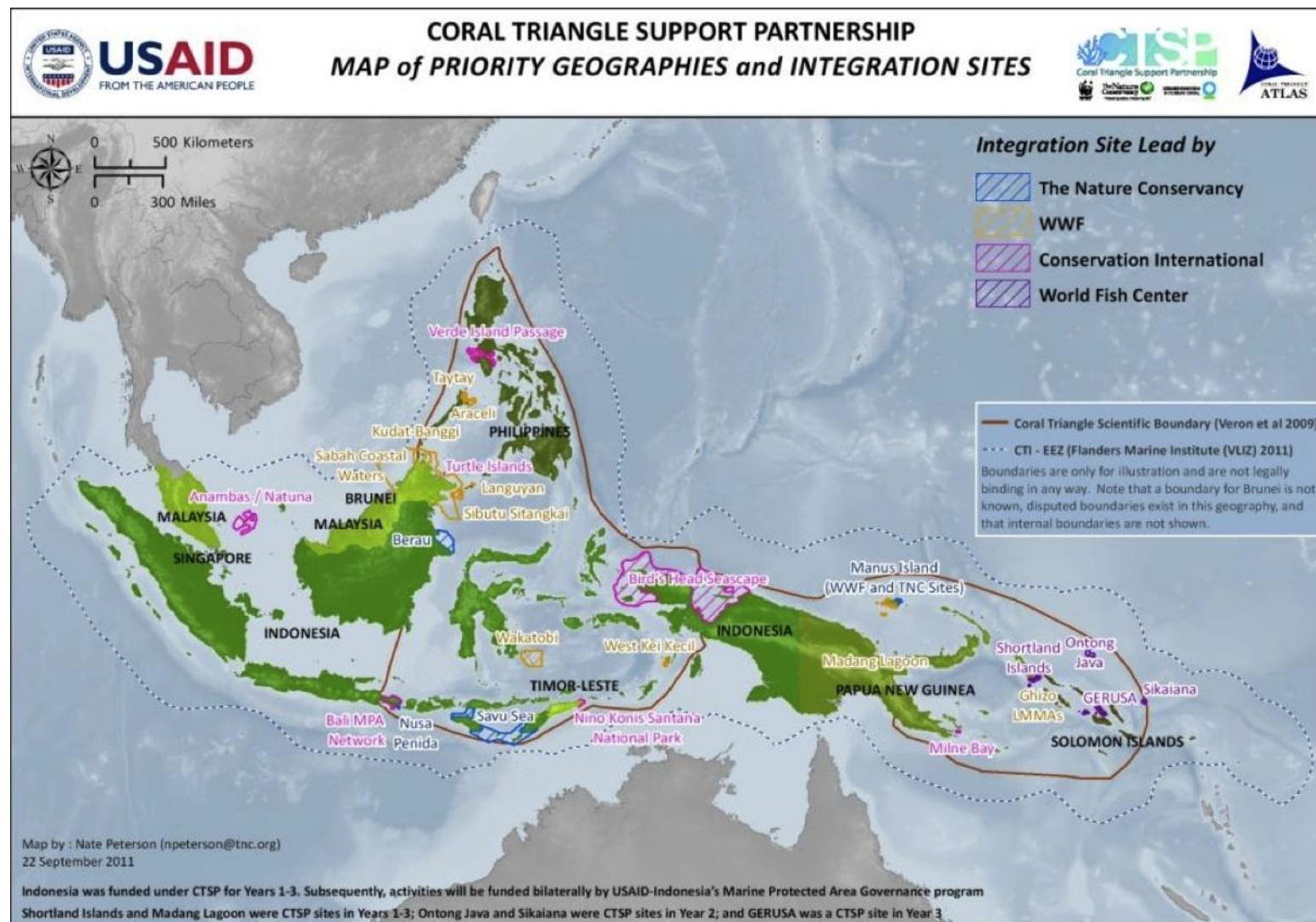


SUCCESS STORY

Protecting Fish Stocks

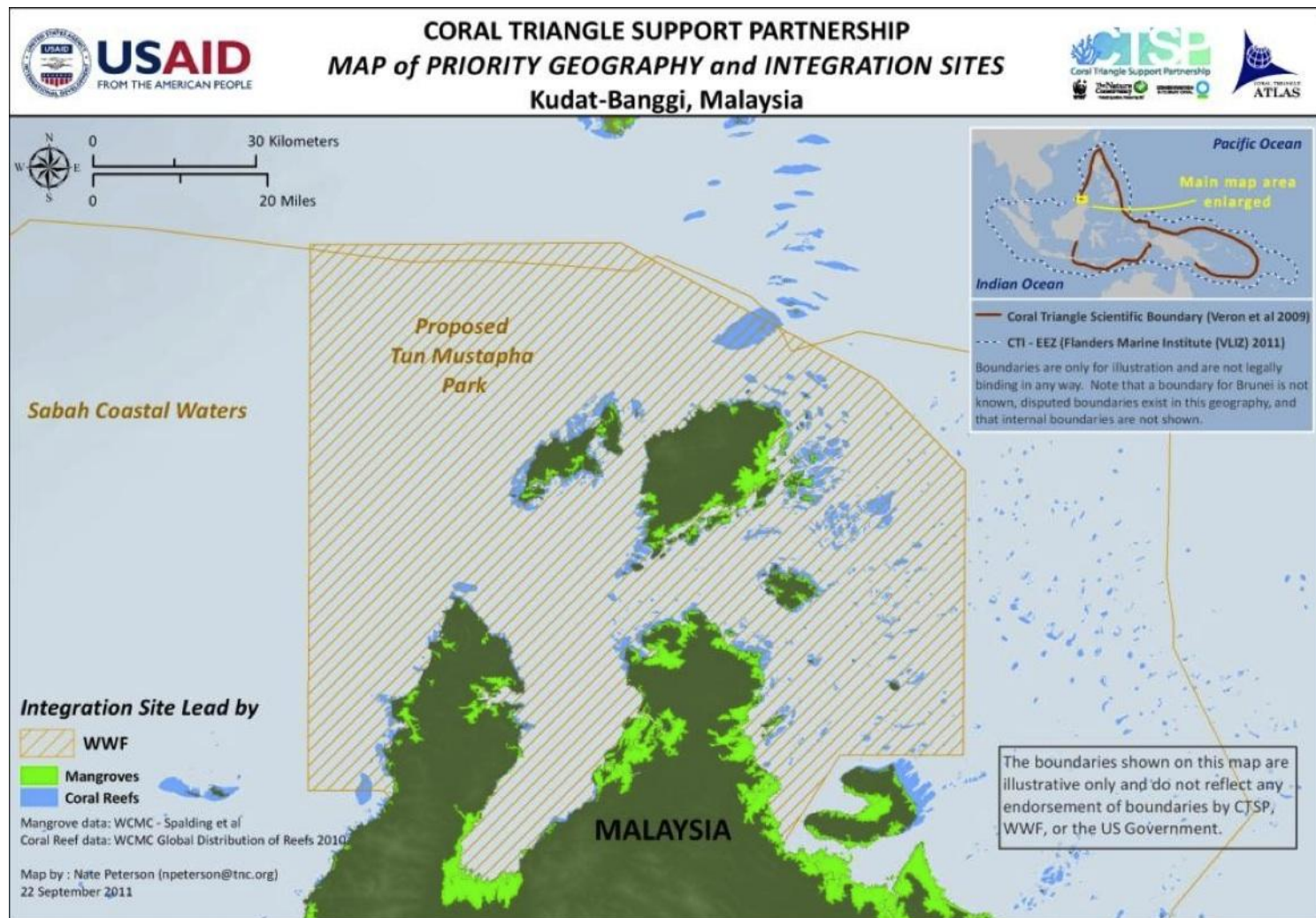
ANNEX 3: MAPS

Map 1. Map of Priority Geographies and Sites

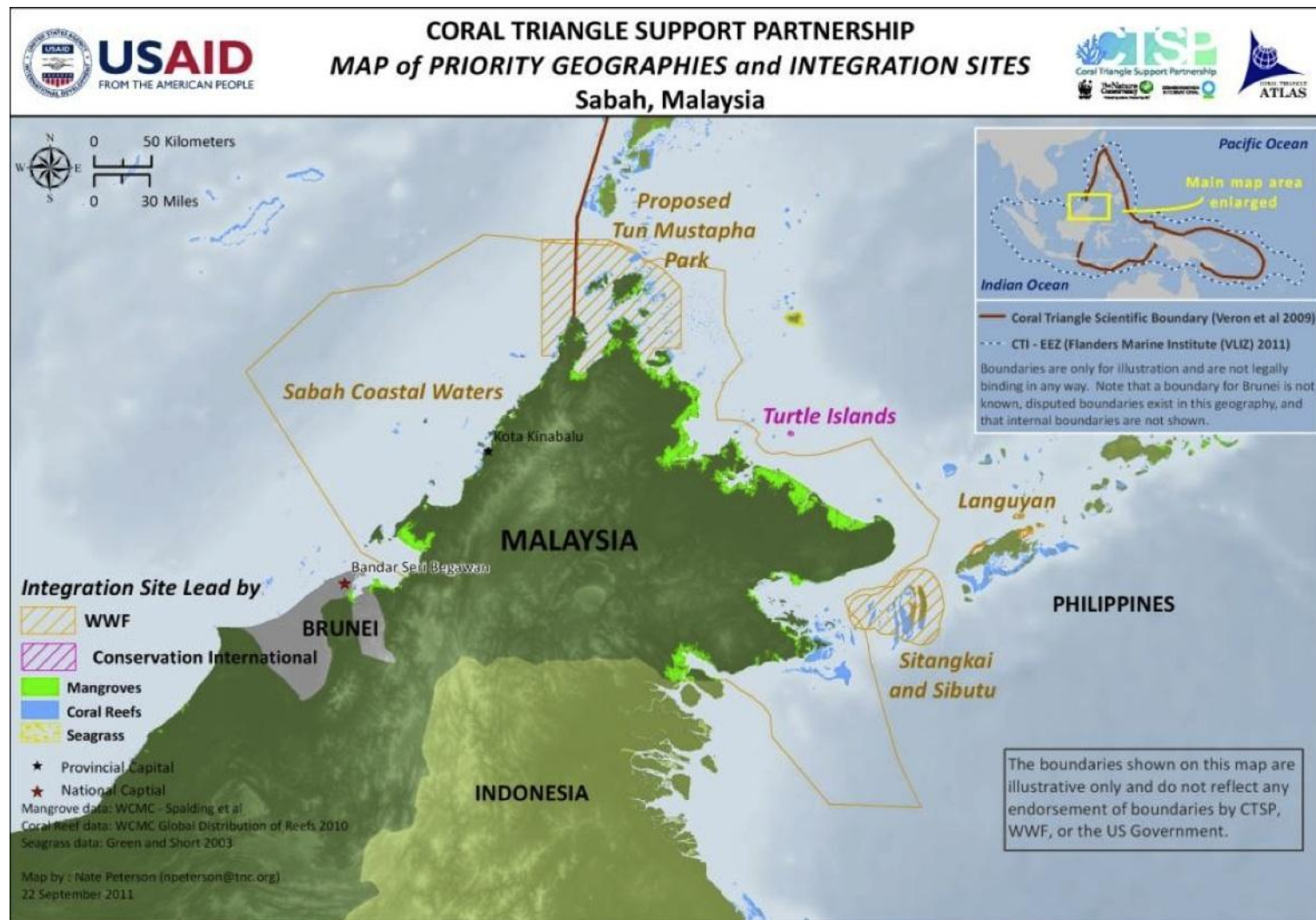


MALAYSIA

Map 2. Map of Kudat-Banggi Priority Geography

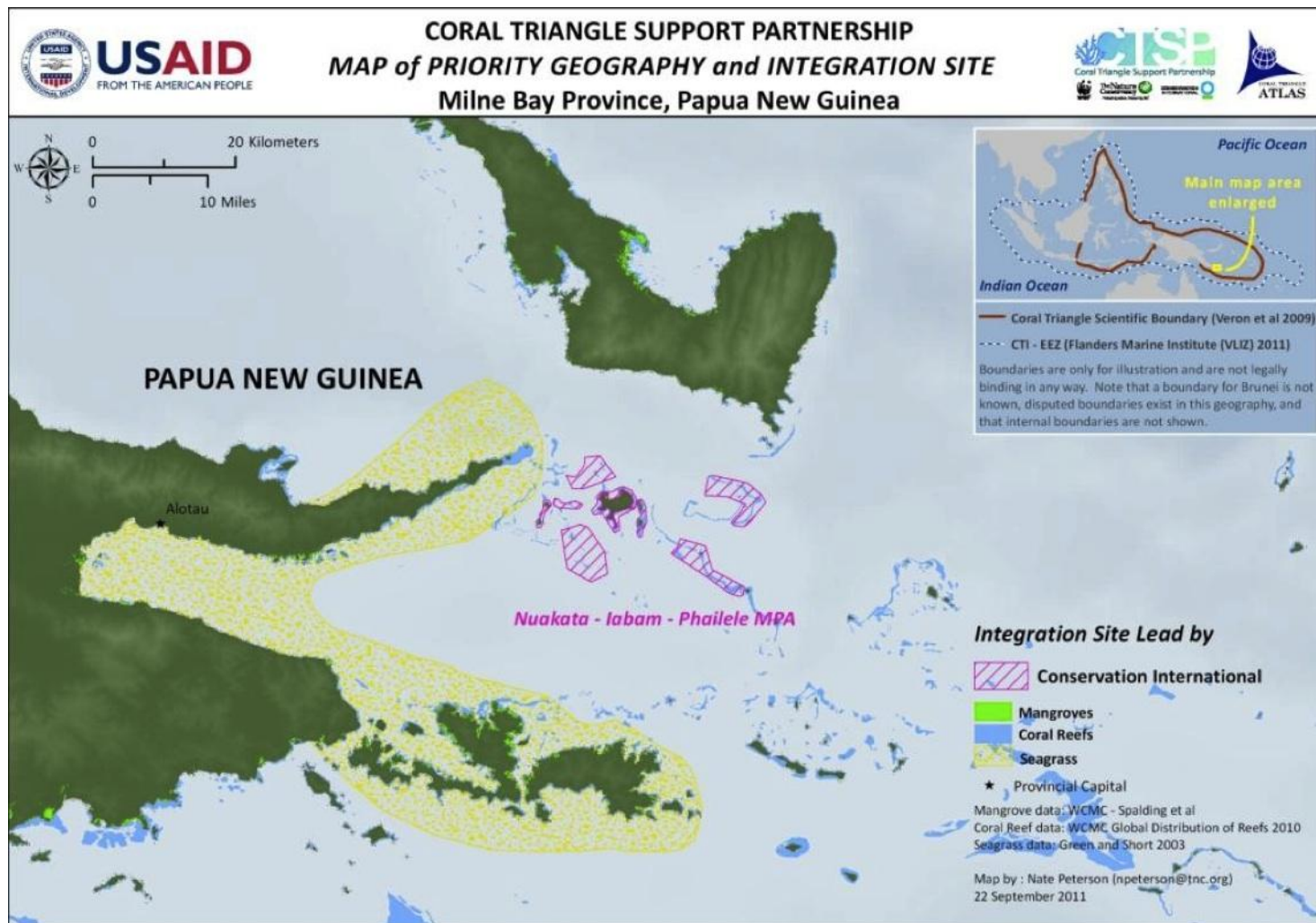


Map 3. Map of Sabah Coastal Waters

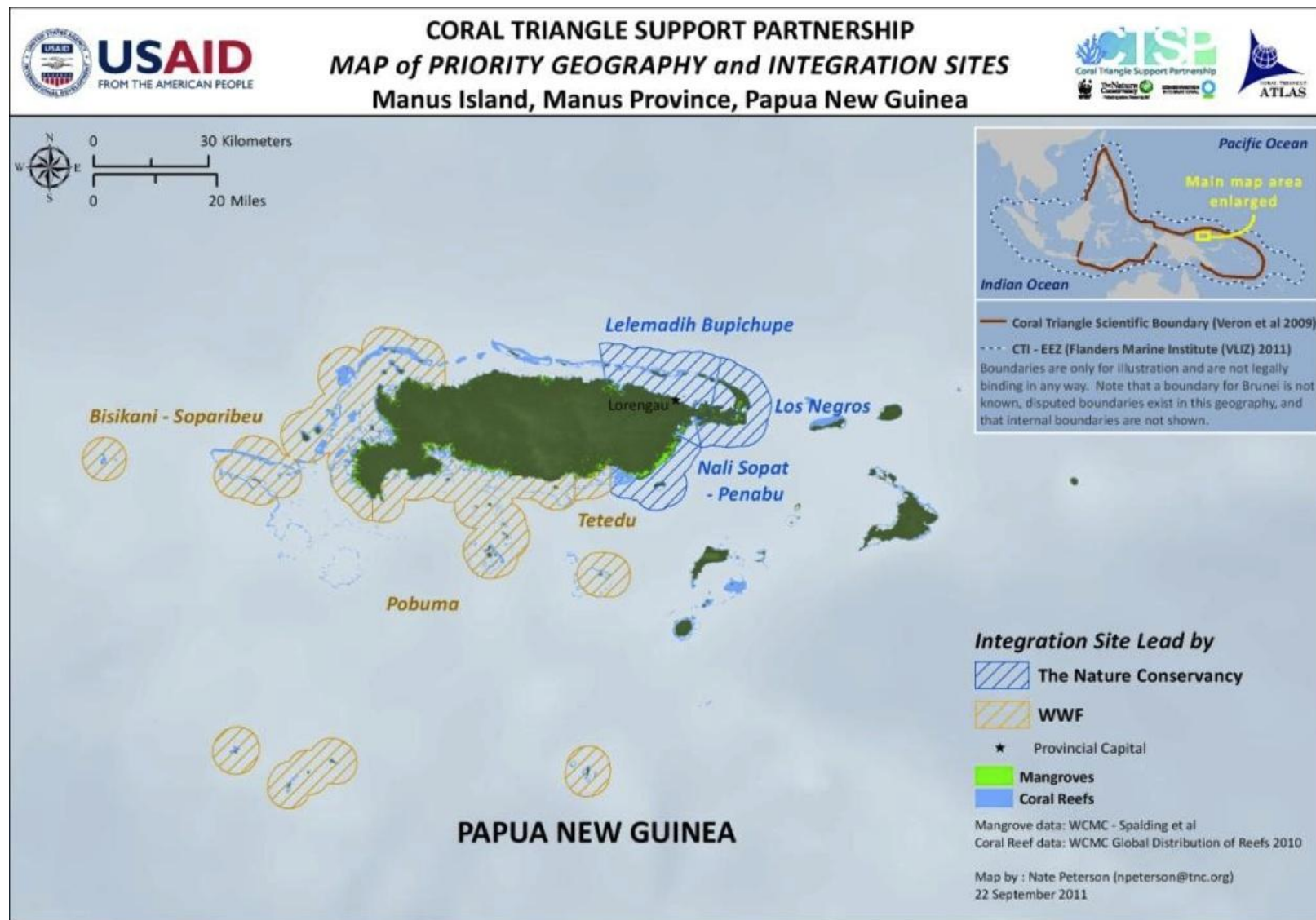


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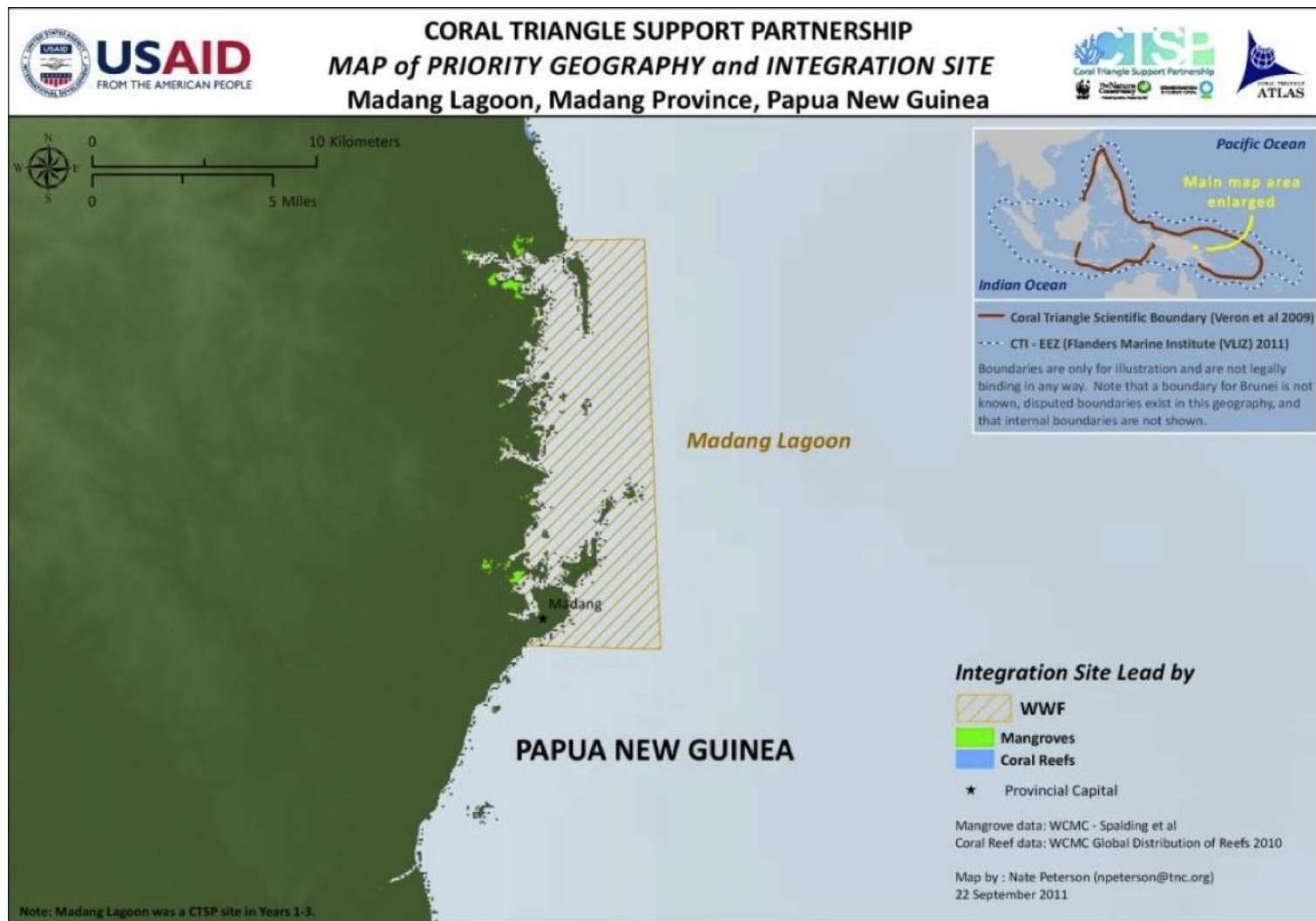
Map 4. Map of Nuakata-labam-Philele MPA (Milne Bay Priority Geography)



Map 5. Map of Manus Province Priority Geography

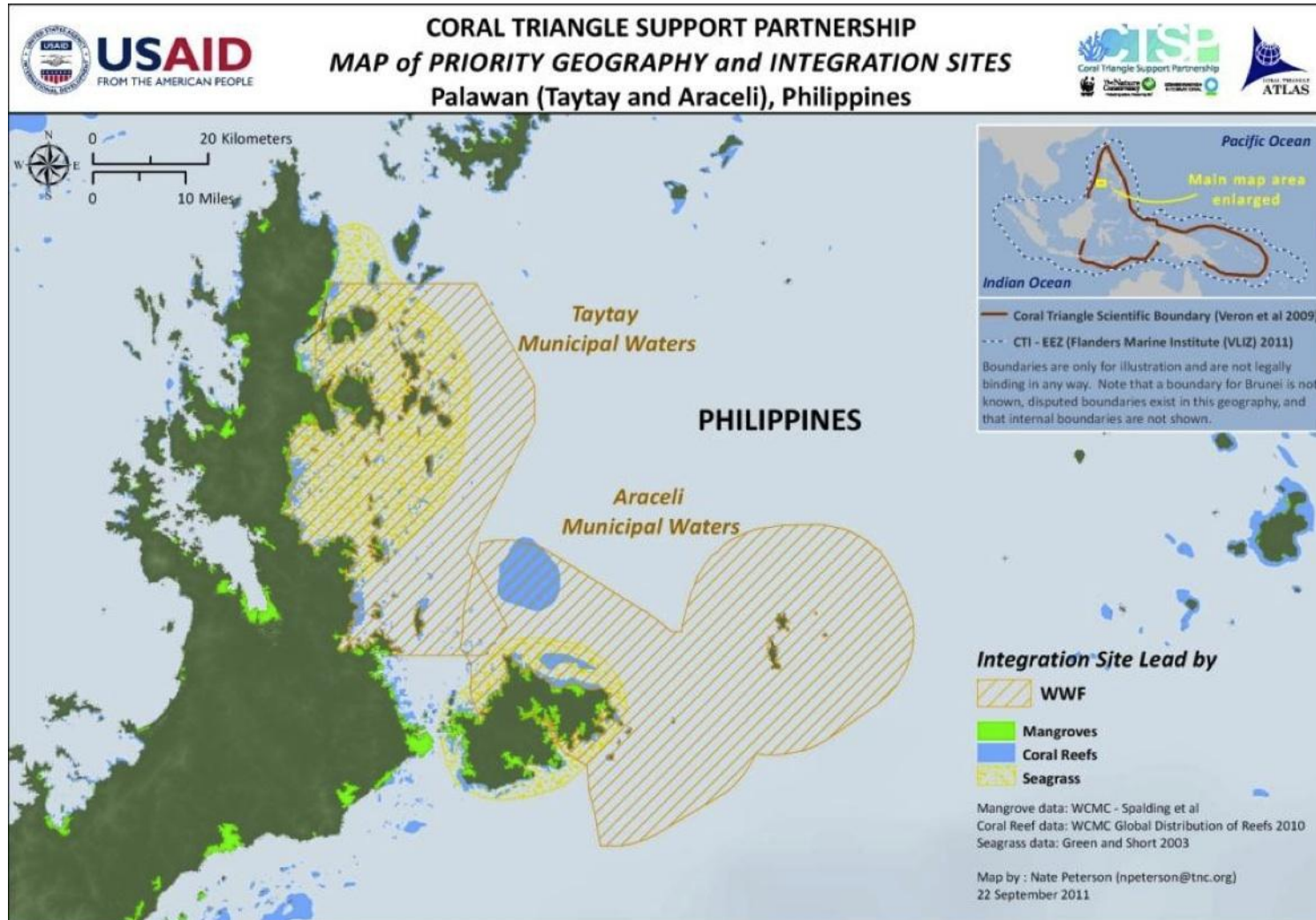


Map 6. Map of Madang Lagoon Priority Geography

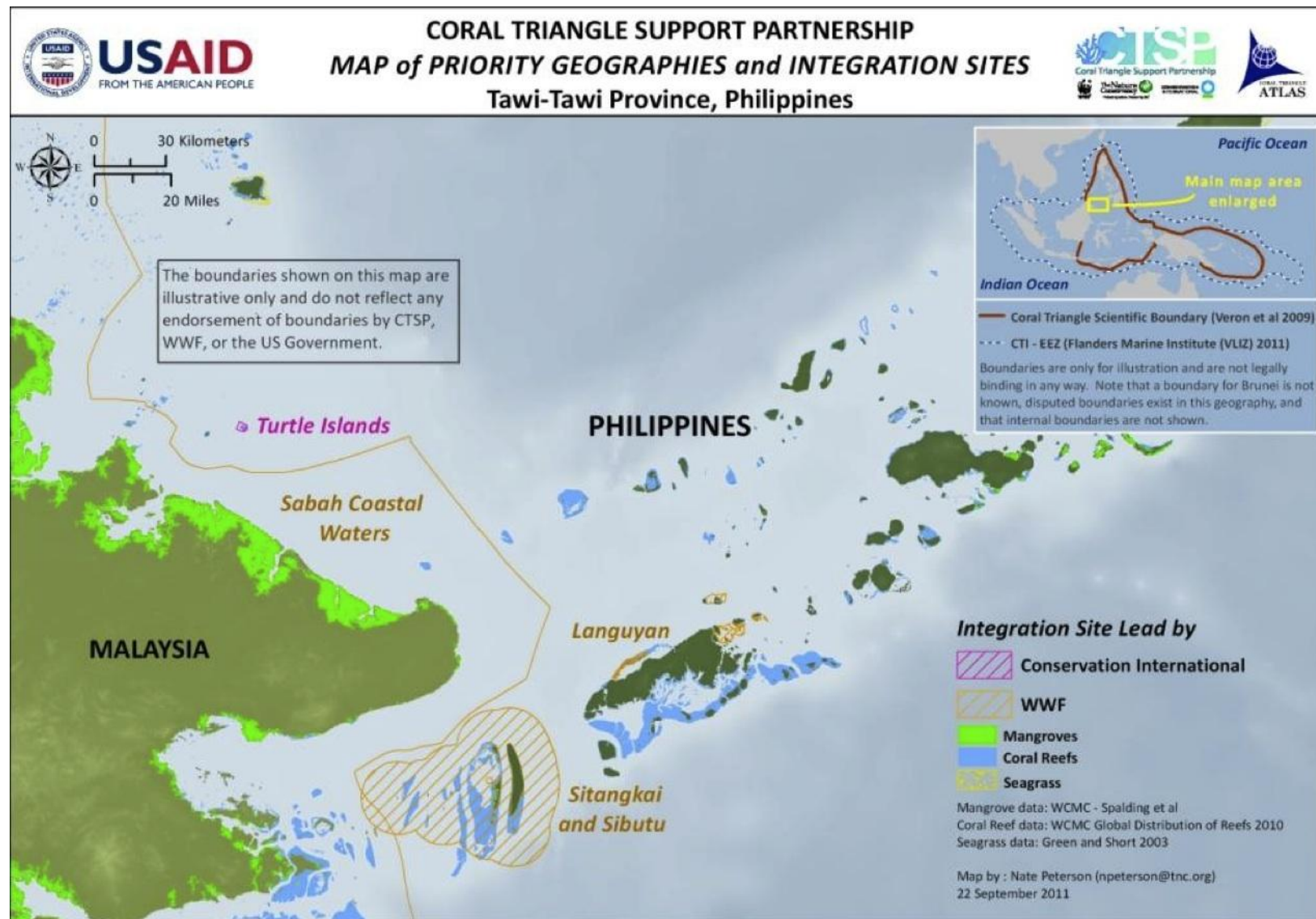


PHILIPPINES

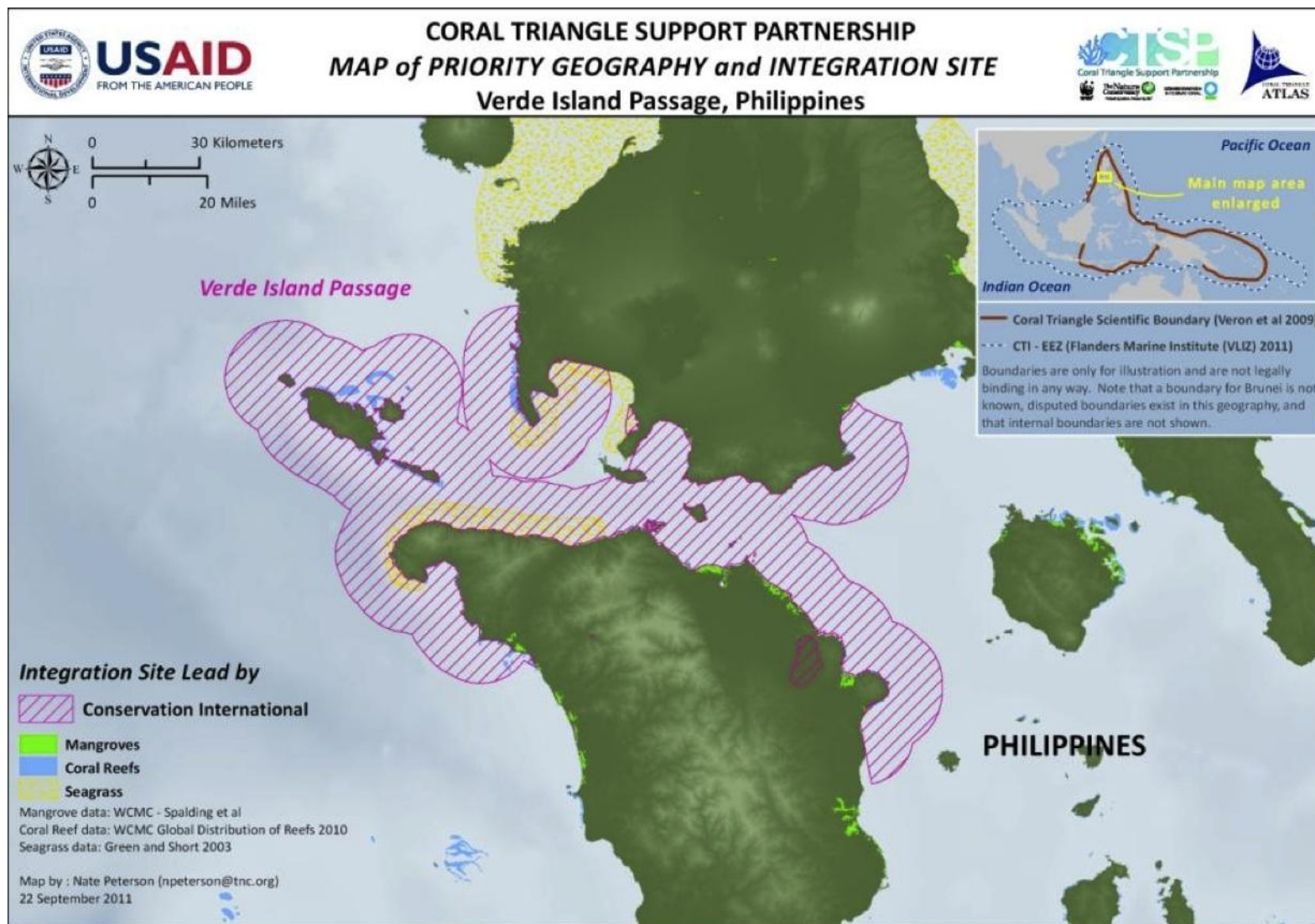
Map 7. Map of Palawan Priority Geography



Map 8. Map of Tawi-Tawi Priority Geography

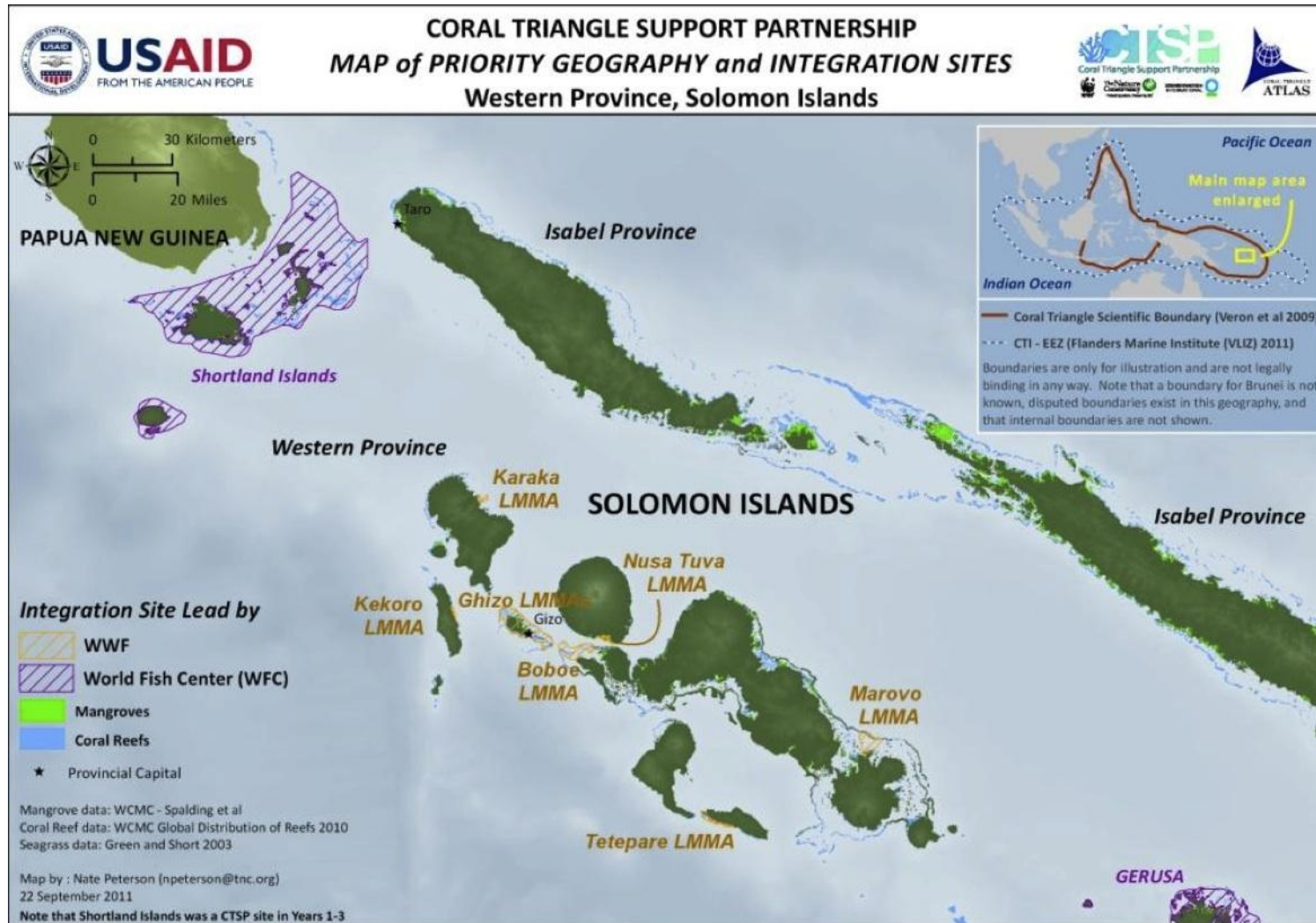


Map 9. Map of Verde Island Passage Priority Geography



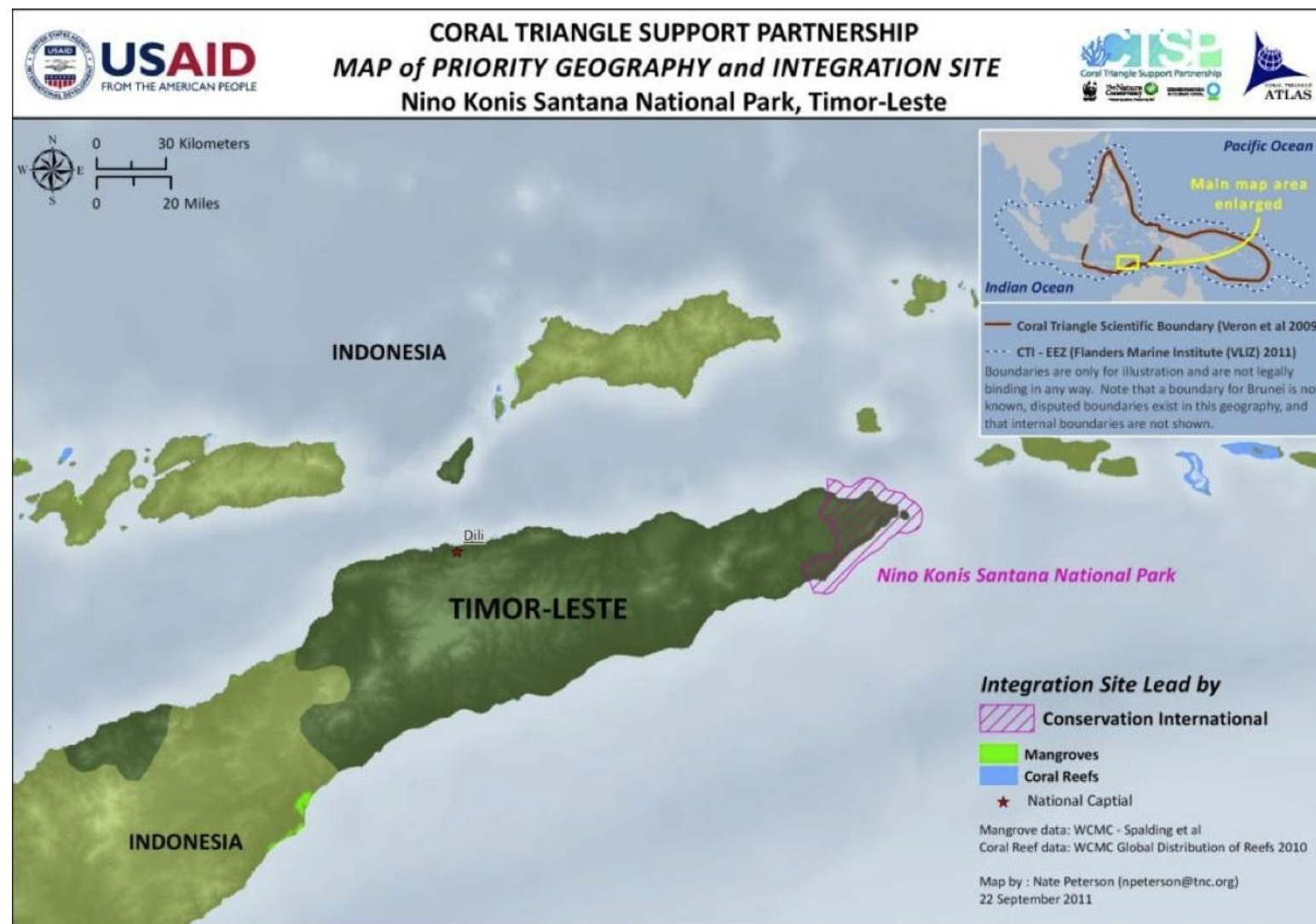
SOLOMON ISLANDS

Map 10. Map of Solomon Islands Western Province



TIMOR-LESTE

Map 11. Map of Nino Konis Santana National Park Priority Geography



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